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THE FLAG

The King's Address to His Regiment

A feat of arms by the British Infantry at the Battle of Minden was recalled by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday in a stirring address which his Majesty made in presenting a new King's Colour to the First Battalion the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The Regiment was represented by the Commanding Officer (Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. B. Thorp), Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Day, Lieutenant A. F. S. Douglass (Adjutant), and representatives of the non-commissioned officers and men. The ceremony was private.

His Majesty's address, a copy of which will be presented to all ranks, was as follows:

Colonel Thorp, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 1st Battalion the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry:

Your Battalion received the Colours, to which you bid farewell to-day, nearly thirty years ago in Dublin, from the Queen, then Duchess of York, and that happy memory increases my pleasure in presenting to you these new Colours. I regret that it was not possible for the whole of the 1st Battalion to be on parade to-day.

Life in every age has centred round a Flag, and Colours still are the link uniting all ranks—the sacred symbol of their allegiance to God, their Sovereign, and Country.

"TUMBLING THEM TO RUIN"

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry has a record extending over 170 years. Minden Day is celebrated annually to commemorate the first engagement of the 51st, one of the six regiments of British Infantry who "Charged the enemy cavalry ranked in order of battle and tumbled them to ruin."

In 1809 you were created a Light Infantry Corps in memory of General Sir John Moore, who served in the 51st from Ensign to Commanding Officer.

Your Colours show distinguished service in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in Burma, and Afghanistan.

In the Great War you added fresh lustre to the good name of the Regiment, and I am proud to think that these achievements will be emblazoned on my Colour and

THE MORNING POST, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1926.

To S. P. Calvert. Esq.

with the Compl. of
the Compiler

W. Wheaton.

A RECORD
OF THE
SERVICES OF THE FIFTY-FIRST
(SECOND WEST YORK,
THE
"KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY" REGIMENT.

WITH A LIST OF OFFICERS FROM 1755 TO 1870.

BY ^{William} W. WHEATER.

"The Regiment has not forgot that it shared in the glories of Minden."

GENERAL MURRAY, *See p. 36.*

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.
1870.

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P R E F A C E.

This Record, a great portion of which first appeared in the "*United Service Magazine*," is reprinted at the request of the Officers of the "King's Own Light Infantry." It was first compiled as a patriotic offering to the bravery of a regiment, whose career, during the long period of its existence, has been very distinguished. It was commenced, and has been continued as a labour of love, and as such has received, especially from those who voluntarily offered to assist the Compiler in a task that was far less light than pleasant, an amount of attention which the Compiler hopes will render it, on the whole, worthy of the corps whose actions it professes to describe. In thanking the officers of the regiment for their kind assistance, the Compiler may be permitted, especially, to mention Lieutenant A. S. Wynne, the Adjutant, who, notwithstanding the arduous duties of his office, has always given the Compiler every assistance that

he has sought at his hands, and his demands upon that gentleman's time and labour have been many. For the roll of officers, the Compiler has to thank Mr. H. S. Smith of Headingley, near Leeds, but for whose knowledge and excellent Military Library, it would have been impossible to obtain all the details that are here printed.

W. W.

LEEDS,
June 30, 1870.

RECORD OF THE SERVICES
OF
THE 51ST (SECOND WEST YORK)
OR THE
KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.

At the close of the year 1755 England's military reputation had suffered a degradation which caused considerable alarm throughout the country. The fear of invasion seized many minds already violently perturbed, and not a little disgusted at the defeat Braddock had recently suffered at the hands of the French and Indians in America, where an additional war of portentous magnitude was expected to break out and engage every effort both of the colony and mother-country in an exhausting strife. Moreover, Ireland was mutinous, and so with a new French war impending, and its domestic troubles seriously increasing, the government was not slow to recognise the difficulty and danger of the situation, and the necessity for vast military preparations, as well at once to settle the public mind as to avert the possibility of further calamities. Ten new regiments were ordered to be raised. As soon as the order for their embodiment was issued, some of the leading noblemen and gentlemen at once associated themselves with the

movement. Taking the regiments under their protection, they largely increased the bounty offered by government, and personally assisted in obtaining the requisite number of good recruits in the shortest period. The regiment whose history is here recorded, was given to Colonel Robert Napier, its head-quarters being established at Exeter, where the staff at first appears to have been organised.

In December, 1755, the King directed his warrant for raising the regiment to the Marquis of Rockingham, and Sir George Savile, Bart,* M.P. for Yorkshire. As soon as the preliminary arrangements had been completed, these potent nobles transferred the staff to Yorkshire, their native county, and at once commenced to carry out their patriotic measures. Having received the cordial assistance of the neighbouring gentry, a public meeting was called in Leeds on Tuesday the 16th March, 1756, when all who attended, pledged themselves to use every exertion in providing His Majesty with a regiment, which in point of numbers and character of men should be worthy of the county. The *Public Advertiser* of March 24, says of the meeting, "Great zeal and spirit was shown by all on the occasion, and such numbers of men have already been enlisted, that it is not doubted

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At this period, the anger of Yorkshiremen was loudly expressed against the enemies of England, whom they eagerly wished to punish. The sheriff and grand jury assured His Majesty that if it should be thought proper to put arms into the hands of his subjects, they would be the first to use them in the chastisement of his foes; and the poor, but not less earnest, men whose acts alone could proclaim their intentions, and the patriotism which actuated them, gave themselves in thousands to preserve the peace and prosperity of their beloved land. Besides filling the ranks of several other service-worn regiments, on this occasion the West Riding gave to His Majesty within a month a corps of 830 men, who from the very first attracted attention as "a fine body of effective volunteers." "Yorkshire," continues the *Public Advertiser*, "has on many occasions shown its zeal for His Majesty and our happy constitution, and this remarkable instance of public spirit is not to be wondered at when we consider what a noble example there is at the head of that county."

The regiment was raised to serve for three years, or during the war, and as an encouragement "to the respectable yeomanry and tenantry of the West Riding," it was held out that the regiment would remain stationary in Yorkshire, and that the war might be

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over in two years, but the longest period they would have to serve would certainly at the utmost not exceed three years. At the period of its first embodiment, it was numbered the 53rd, Pepperell's and Shirley's being respectively the 50th and 51st; but as these regiments were reduced in 1756 for misbehaviour in America, under the new numbering resulting from the reductions, Napier's regiment became the 51st.

Colonel Napier, who at the time of his appointment to this regiment was Adjutant-General, had served in the 2nd or "Queen's" regiment, and in selecting a uniform for the new corps chose the facings of his old regiment, viz., sea green; officers, plain frocks and full uniform laced and looped, lapels with broad gold lace, the same as the Guards wore at that time. The hat was the gold laced, triangular hat, known as the "Cumberland Cock," being that adopted by H.R.H. William, Duke of Cumberland, the commander-in-chief.

The officers and non-commissioned officers had been taken from the two youngest companies of the 13th, 15th, and 37th regiments. The battalion was divided into ten companies; namely, a grenadier company and nine battalion companies. The field-officers and captains first appointed were Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Buck, from the 37th regiment, Major Noel Furye from captain in Pulteney's (13th), Captains Hildebrand Oakes from the 23rd, Robert Montgomery from the 15th, John Blair, Nehemiah Donellan, William Martin, John Walker and William Bailie from the 13th, and Captain-Lieutenant Baldwin from Berkeley's. Captain Bailie who commanded the grenadiers was also the paymaster. The colonel and field-officers had companies.

Sergeant-Major Widdows of the 37th, at the recommendation of Colonel Buck was appointed adjutant, and presented with an ensigncy at the same time.

The following list of officers is copied from the *Army List* of 1756, the first in which the regiment is noticed; it will be observed that it is there numbered as the *Fifty third*:

Colonel	Robert Napier,	19th Dec. 1755.
Lieutenant-Colonel	Thomas Buck,	20th Dec. 1755.
Major	Noel Furye,	16th Dec. 1755.
Captains	Richard Montgomery,	8th Oct. 1755.
	Hildebrand Oakes,	3rd Nov. 1755.
	John Blair,	26th Dec. 1755.
	Nehemiah Donellan,	27th Dec. 1755.
	William Martin,	28th Dec. 1755.
	William Bailie,	29th Dec. 1755.
	John Walker,	30th Dec. 1755.
Captain-Lieutenant	William Wade,	25th Dec. 1755.
Lieutenants	Andrew de la Cour,	3rd Oct. 1755.
	Lord Colville,	30th Oct. 1755.
	Peter Cartwright,	12th Nov. 1755.
	Baldwin,	25th Dec. 1755.
	Archibald Campbell,	27th Dec. 1755.
	Robert Bissett,	31st Dec. 1755.
	Alexander Hamilton	1st Jan. 1756.
	Richard Brown,	2nd Jan. 1756.
	Arthur St. Clair,	3rd Jan. 1756.
Ensigns	William Roy,	4th Jan. 1756.
	Benjamin Dodd,	30th Oct. 1755.
	Robert Sinclair,	31st Oct. 1755.
	Abraham Hill,	24th Dec. 1755.
	John Widdows,	25th Dec. 1755.
	Nicholas Cotterell,	28th Dec. 1755.
	Richard Warburton,	3rd Jan. 1756.
	Thomas Butterfield,	4th Jan. 1756.
	Thomas Green,	5th Jan. 1756.
	Jonathan Hall,	20th March, 1756.
Chaplain	Thomas Maddock,	19th Feb. 1756.
Adjutant	John Widdows,	25th Dec. 1755.
Quarter-master		
Surgeon	Francis Brough,	26th Jan. 1756.

Agent: Mr. Adair, Pall Mall.

On the 20th April the regiment marched to York where it was billeted on the citizens. In August it was stationed at Porchester, and in September at Fareham.

1757.

In 1757 the regiment was encamped at Chatham, and proceeded from thence on the expedition to the coast of France under Sir John Mordaunt. This undertaking proved a signal failure. On the return of the regiment to England it was quartered in Sussex and Surrey, the head-quarters being at Chichester, and for some time under the command of Captain Oakes during Lieut.-Col. Buck's absence on leave in Yorkshire. A re-arrangement of the regiment took place at this period : the tenth company was reduced, the captain and subalterns being *seconded* upon the regiment. The remaining companies were to be augmented to one hundred rank and file each, with four sergeants and two drummers ; the grenadier company to have three lieutenants ; the battalion companies two lieutenants each, and one ensign, except the colonel's company, the commander of which, the captain-lieutenant, who received the pay of a lieutenant, being considered its first lieutenant.

1758.

In April, 1758, an order was suddenly received at Chichester for the 51st to march immediately to Portsmouth to embark for foreign service. The destination of the regiment was not made known.

The utmost expedition was enjoined, and in the hurry the regiment, having many recruiting parties abroad, was compelled to leave all except those in Sussex. Colonel Brudenell, Lieutenant-Colonel Buck and Major Furye embarked with the regiment, which, after a short passage, was landed at Embden in East Friesland to retain possession for the King of Prussia of that town, from which the French had been suddenly driven by the gallantry of Commodore Holmes.* The 51st remained doing garrison duty at Embden until July, when it was relieved by a battalion of four hundred invalids sent from England, to enable it to accompany the force then marching to attack the French.

The troops composing the unfortunate expedition to the coast of France having returned to the Isle of Wight, His Majesty ordered the Blues, Bland's, Howard's, the Inniskillings and Mordaunt's regiments of dragoons, with Napier's (12th), Kingsley's (20th), Welsh Fusiliers (23rd), Home's (25th), and Stuart's (37th) regiments of Infantry, to join the army in Germany under H.S.H. Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The British regiments, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, embarked at Gravesend, July 19th, 1758, and disembarked at Oldersum Bay,

* "The town of Embden, belonging to his Prussian Majesty, was suddenly retrieved by the conduct of Commodore Holmes, stationed on that coast, who sent up two of his small ships to anchor in the river between Knock and the city. The garrison amounting to three thousand seven hundred men, finding themselves thus cut off from all communication with the country below, abandoned the place with great precipitation, and some of their baggage being sent off by water, was taken by the boats which the commander armed for that purpose." Smollett's *History of England*, xii p. 265.

August 3rd. On the 5th they marched to Loro in Prussia, and were there joined by the 51st then more generally known as Brudenell's Regiment, its colonel being the Hon. Thomas Brudenell,* who was appointed on the 22nd April, 1757. On the 8th, Marlborough with the whole British force, except Lieutenant-General Campbell's dragoons, was at Lingen on his way to join Lieutenant-General Imhoff at Kösfeld; he reached Kösfeld on the 17th, where the British troops were reviewed on the 20th by Prince Ferdinand, who expressed great satisfaction at their manly and soldierlike appearance. At Kösfeld they were joined, on the 31st August, by the Scots Greys who had been detained some time at sea by contrary winds.

On the 4th September, Marlborough marched to Dülmen in the bishopric of Munster. During this month, Ferdinand endeavoured to draw the French into action, but, although they had one hundred and twenty thousand troops to oppose the seventy thousand of the allies, they declined the combat, keeping within their strong fortifications near Town Wesel until October 9th, when a part of their army started off with the intention of laying siege to Lipstadt in Prussia. To counteract this movement, Marlborough next day marched with the British in pursuit. On the 19th, the Greys and Inniskillings overtook the French, and by a bold charge slew four hundred of their rear guard, and took about six hundred prisoners. On the 22nd the British reached Oberstadt,

* Major-General, 28th June, 1759; Lieut.-General, 19th Jan., 1761. Colonel Napier had been transferred to the 12th Foot on the death of its former Colonel, Skelton.

where they learnt that a French detachment had been sent to besiege Munster, which they reached on the 28th. Their approach caused the retreat of the French in great precipitation, and with the loss of men killed and taken. The French retreated to Town Wesel. On the 17th November they crossed the Rhine, and went into winter quarters. The allies then broke up their camp and marched into Munster, where they remained during the winter.

The campaign thus closed without any important action, although the troops had been very much exposed and severely harassed in prosecuting it. The 51st was quartered at Rheina, the 25th at Steinfurth. The loss of the regiment from taking the field to the opening of the next campaign was Lieut. and Quartermaster Cartwright, Surgeon Brough, and nearly two hundred non-commissioned officers, rank and file, whose deaths resulted chiefly from flux and fever, engendered by arduous services and swampy encampments. A further misfortune befel it in the loss of Colonel Buck, whose intellect was so much impaired by an apoplectic seizure in Embden, that he was compelled to retire as unfit for service.* Major Furye succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain Oakes to the majority.

1759.

On the 3rd June, 1759, the British marched from their cantonments, and took the field at Lunnen, in Prussia. On the 11th the whole of the allied army was at Soest, where the grenadier company of each

* Colonel Buck died in 1762.

British regiment was taken to form a battalion of grenadiers under Lieutenant-Colonel Beckwith and Major Maxwell, both of the 20th regiment. The exploits of this battalion form a brilliant feature in the history of the war, and may be adduced to illustrate the singular prowess and intrepidity of British soldiers in comparison with the most splendid achievements of either earlier or later days. On the 15th the rival armies came in sight of each other; the allies occupied the heights of Buren, the French those of Essen and Meerhoff. Prince Ferdinand then changed his head-quarters from Erdberenberg to Rittberg, where the British were on the 20th.

On the 23rd, the French at Meerhoff attacked the allies in passing the Lippe, at the bridge of Boek, and claimed to have gained some advantages, which they could not maintain; and next day they left Meerhoff and marched to Paderborn. On the 30th, while the allied head-quarters were at Marienfeld, the French captured the castle of Rittberg by a *coup de main*, taking prisoners many sick English soldiers who were in hospital there.

On the 3rd July the allies quitted Marienfeld, where Ferdinand had established his head-quarters, and marched to Dinen. Ferdinand there fixed his head-quarters, and sent his light troops to the front, as far as Halle. The French, under Marshal Contades, were between Lipspring and Otschlangen, whence they moved to Bielefeld, with their right towards Hervorden, and so caused Ferdinand to take up a position at Osnaburg. Skirmishing was now frequent; on one occasion the allied light infantry greatly distinguished themselves by defeating the "Volontiers

d'Alcace," all of whom they either killed or captured. This success was, however, soon counterbalanced by the capture of Minden on the night of the 9th July, which fell in an assault by Fischer's Grenadiers. Its loss caused great consternation among the inhabitants, and many differences and much wrangling among the chief of his subordinate officers. Ferdinand's strategy was greatly blamed, especially by the English officers, while the inhabitants of the district threatened to rise in rebellion if they were not promptly succoured. In omitting to oppose the French in their passage through the defiles of Stadtberg, where the head of the French columns must have engaged at a great disadvantage, he had committed a serious military error, and involved himself in great embarrassments. To add to his troubles, the English troops, the very bone and sinews of his army, were said to be about to be withdrawn from his command, at the recommendation of the chief officers of the English staff. But this great trouble being spared him, saved his army.

Ferdinand collected his whole army at Osnaburg, and hearing of the capture of Minden, marched upon Nieuburg, preceded by the Hereditary Prince. On the 16th the allies encamped at Petershagen; the French being in the neighbourhood of Minden, encamped "on this side" of the morass. Next day Prince Ferdinand advanced the army in nine columns, to bring the enemy to action, but the French retired, placing their right on Minden, their left towards the mountains, the Weser in their rear, and the morass, which was impassable except by a narrow pathway, in their front. This strong position baffled Ferdinand;

he returned to Petershagen. Broglio's corps then joined Contades, having his left upon the Weser. Broglio succeeded in crossing the Weser, and completely uniting his forces with those of Contades on the day before the battle.

Fearful of an attack upon the French in their present position, Ferdinand resorted to strategy. His situation was very critical, for nothing but a successful action could possibly prevent the French from taking up their winter quarters in Hanover. It did not appear probable that the French could be driven away; yet as long as Contades held Minden, the country in his rear was yielding him the ample supplies of forage and provision, which Ferdinand had calculated upon for the use of his own army, and the want of which must soon be seriously felt. By some means, then, it was clear, he must be speedily removed, and direct attack was obviously impracticable.

On the 28th of July the British troops proceeded from Petershagen to Holtzhausen, a distance of six miles; on the 29th the grand army moved in three columns towards Hille, taking up its position between Hille and Friedewald, with the villages of Nord-Hemmeren, and Holtzhausen in its front. The headquarters were at Hille, covered by the English regiments of Napier (12th) and Kingsley (20th). The British pickets were posted in the village of Hartum. General Wangenheim had been left with his corps at Thornhausen to watch the Duc de Broglio, whilst the Hereditary Prince was posted at Kirchlingern to intercept the enemy's convoys from Paderborn.

All these arrangements, made with considerable skill, were completed by the evening of the 31st, at the time when Contades was holding a council of war to discuss the favourable opportunity of attacking Ferdinand. The council, entirely deceived by Ferdinand's measures, at once determined upon the attack. Throwing his army into eight columns, Contades ordered them forward, to commence the action at the break of next day. The reserve, under Broglio, formed the ninth column; it was to keep to the right, proceeding on the left bank of the Weser, and watch the allied corps on that river, which was considered incapable of resisting, or being succoured if attacked.

The French commenced the action about three a.m. of the 1st August, by a heavy cannonade on the village of Hille. This was a false attack, made to cover the real one on the left. As soon as the firing commenced, an English aide-de-camp galloped down the British lines, ordering the troops to turn out immediately, march by the right, and form during the march in files of three deep. The first British brigade, composed of the 12th on the right, 37th centre, and 23rd left, was under the command of Major-General Waldegrave: the second brigade, composed of the 20th on the right, 51st centre, and 25th left, was under the command of General Kingsley. As Broglio's attack was developed, he found himself opposed by a strong-force, which was succoured by the troops now gathering in battle array along the whole allied line. Debouching from an open wood, upon which the enemy's guns were playing, the British regiments marched to the right by sub-divisions until they

formed line on the plains of Minden, under a heavy cannonade. In this order the two brigades, supported by two battalions of Hanoverian Guards, and some Hessians, commenced their grand advance to attack the French centre. Sixty squadrons of French cavalry, including the choicest troops of the kingdom, and under the orders of Marshal Contades, stood awaiting their attack. But before they could reach the terrible goal they were aiming at, this little band of footmen, whose united numbers did not reach more than four thousand men, had to pass over fifteen hundred yards of ground, every foot of which was raked by a powerful artillery, which swept it with a ceaseless storm of death. The 12th and 20th British regiments, being on the right of the two lines, were the first to feel the fire. The 20th (Kingsley's) especially suffered heavily. During this advance, remarkable for its cool precision and audacity as that of the "stately column" at Fontenoy, one of the officers is said to have advised Kingsley to incline to the left, and so shun the terrible cannonade, when the fierce old veteran, prompted not by prudence, but by that obstinacy which has so often carried British troops to the most splendid victories, swore that he would not alter his line of march. "If there be ten thousand batteries," said he, "I will march on, as that is my orders." And so leaving a horrid trail of killed and wounded, the six intrepid regiments marched on, with a grim resolve to exact ample vengeance.

Such an advance had never before been witnessed by living men. At Fontenoy the terrible column with which Lord Charles Hay broke up the French

divisions until it was itself nearly annihilated by the French artillery, was secured by its formation from the serious attack of cavalry, but now, on these plains of Minden, Britain's infantry advanced in their thin red line, although sixty squadrons of undaunted horsemen only awaited the proper moment to fall upon them. Onward these horsemen saw them come, helpless, as they thought, and struggling only to meet the certain death they felt themselves so capable of speedily inflicting upon them; onward through the scathing storm of shot that could sweep down whole sections, but could not derange their ranks.

When the opportune moment arrived, Contades launched upon them his mail-clad horsemen, impelled as by the fury of a pent-up whirlwind. "But," says the French account, "they essayed in vain to break them: such a prodigious quantity of balls fell upon them, that after a considerable loss they saved themselves by flight and in disorder." So furiously, however, did the *Gens d'armes* charge, as to cut off the two right companies of the 12th before they could be repelled. Elated with the success of their charge, these generous horsemen immediately reformed and returned to the attack, seriously reduced in numbers, but with undiminished vigour. As they swept along in their wild career, the first line of British opened, and, having allowed the charging horsemen to pass through the gaps, they reformed their line, and, facing about, placed the French between two fires, which being plied with remorseless energy, quickly destroyed them. Their dead and wounded cumbered the space between the two lines, most of the survivors were driven as prisoners to the rear. The flower of the French cavalry was now

gone; the attacking power of the enemy, reduced to a minimum, which Kingsley viewed with unconcern.

The first brigade then took ground to the right of the second, and in one line the British advanced to the last attack. Passing under the fire of a battery of eight guns, they fell upon Prince Xavier's Saxons. A bloody struggle ensued, but the irresistible British at length broke the Saxons, and then falling upon some brigades of French troops sent to succour them, broke them also. The left wing of the French army being thus destroyed, the remainder saved themselves by flight:

Thus did our arms triumphant purchase fame,
And warlike England boast a dreadful name.

Before noon the French were retreating at all points, with the victorious allies in close pursuit. It was to aid the infantry in this task that Lord George Sackville was ordered to use the British cavalry. His fatal neglect to do so not only permitted the French to escape total destruction, but brought a tarnish upon the radiant glory then covering the British arms. The French fled under the cannon of Minden. The allies, checked by these guns, bivouacked upon the field of battle, the exhausted British infantry sleeping beside the stiffening bodies of their dead comrades. Of the three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight British who commenced the action, two hundred and ninety-four were dead upon the field, one thousand and thirty-seven were wounded, and sixty-three were missing; that is to say, one thousand three hundred and ninety-four, or

nearly one-half, had suffered in the terrible fray.* This was indeed a fearful list of casualties, but it was more than counterbalanced by the bright halo of glory which lit up the faces of the dead, and held up the wounds of the maimed to an immortality of fame. The gallant spirits who conquered on that day had purchased the noblest of prizes. They had erased the stain of Fontenoy, and reasserted, beyond all question, the proud supremacy of British infantry. They had recalled to life and marshalled before the eyes of astounded Europe their long dead, heroic forefathers, who, from the time of Henry V. to the days of Marlborough, had taught the world that England's soldiery had no peers. They had proved themselves the true and undegenerate sons of the world's conquerors; and all the lustre that surrounds the tombs of the heroes of Cressy and Agincourt, and the hundred victories which connect those stupendous fights with the equal glory of Blenheim and Ramillies, now fell in refulgent rays from the sparkling bayonets of the few living victors of Minden, and reflected England's majesty above the black gloom of her foe's despair.

* The following table printed in Tory's *Journal* is no doubt the official account of the strength of the various regiments. Tory was a soldier in the Guards.

Regts.	Lient.-Cols.	Majs.	Capts.	Subalterns	Sergs.	Rank and file.	Total
12th.	1	1	6	20	24	541	593
37th.	1		7	20	18	460	506
23rd.	1	1	5	17	23	458	505
20th. 1 Col.	1	1	7	19	24	507	560
51st. 1 Col.	1	1	5	16	24	422	470
25th.	1	1	3	21	25	513	564

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The 51st entered into action four hundred and seventy strong, of whom eleven were killed; Lieutenant and Adjutant Widdows, Volunteer Purcell, and nine rank and file; eighty-seven were wounded, Lieutenant-Colonel Furze, Captains Montgomery, Blair, Donellan, and Walker; Lieutenants Gordon, Knollis,* and Green; Ensign Peake, three sergeants, seventy-five rank and file; four rank and file missing. The 51st is one of the six regiments which inscribe "MINDEN" on their colours, and may the word ever remain a touchstone of valour to those who march under them. On receiving the despatches containing an account of the victory, His Majesty promoted Colonel Brudenell to the rank of major-general on the staff in Germany; Ensign Sherwood, who carried the King's colour, which was shot to rags, although he remained unhurt, received a lieutenancy; Captain-Lieutenant Meyer† succeeded to Captain Blair's company, and Senior Lieutenant De la Cour to the captain-lieutenancy. Sergeant-Major Jervis, of the 20th, was appointed adjutant, *vice* Widdows, on the 27th August, and becoming an ensign served the rest of the campaign with the regiment.

* Lieutenants Gordon and Knollis were both severely wounded; Lieutenant Knollis commanded Colonel Brudenell's company in the absence of Captain-Lieutenant Meyer who was absent on an "account" picket.

† Captain Meyer a gallant soldier, was an attached friend and pupil of the immortal Wolfe. Before entering the 51st he commanded the Grenadier company of the 67th, and was severely wounded in his right hand at St. Cas. He exchanged his grenadier company for the captain-lieutenancy of the 51st, and after Minden became Colonel Brudenell's aide-de-camp, but at the end of this campaign his health became so bad as to oblige him to quit the service.

The defeat at Minden snatched from the French all the advantages they had gained in the late campaign, and forced them to retreat through a country where the means of subsistence was not easy to obtain. They evacuated the city of Minden on the 3rd, and commenced their confused retreat closely pressed by the allies, who on the 6th were at Bielefeld, the 8th at Stukenbröck and next day at Paderborn. Beckwith and Maxwell with the Grenadiers defeated them at Lipspring near Paderborn, with a loss of many prisoners and baggage waggons. Want of supplies then obliged Contades to fall back on Cassel. The allies pursued him without intermission. On the 11th they were at Delemand; the next day they encamped at Stalberg; on the 13th they entered the county of Waldeck and changed their march so as to turn the flank of the enemy, then posted in the neighbourhood of Cassel. The French retired towards Marburg on being forced to evacuate Cassel; Munster was abandoned when its garrison heard the news of the defeat; the Castle of Ziegenhayn surrendered with 400 prisoners, after an hour's siege; for a while the Castle of Marburg checked the allies, but it surrendered after Colonels Harvey and Beckwith had defeated the famous partisan Fischer* at Wetter with a loss of upwards of eight hundred of his men.

The French made their next stand at Geissen, with the

* Fischer was in early life a common domestic servant, who in 1742 organised a few comrades to resist the attack of the Pandours at Prague. His organisation of this corps which in 1743 took service in the French Army as the *Chasseurs de Fischer* was the first origin of light infantry tactics. Fischer was killed at Wetter by Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey of the Inniskillings, "who struck off his head with one blow of his broadsword."

Lahn in their front and their rear protected by the woods. They raised heavy batteries along the Lahn and fortified the passage of the river against the allies who took post at Krossdorff, on the 19th Sept. where they erected huts to protect themselves against the weather. The regiment was now rather severely employed: detachments being continually sent from the army to beat up the enemy's quarters, and these detachments pursued and harassed him even to the walls of Frankfort. The allies remained at Krossdorff until the 5th December when, as the main body of the French had reached Frankfort, they broke up their camp and went into cantonments on the Lahn.

1760.

On the 8th January, 1760, in the midst of a remarkably severe winter, the enemy advanced on the British cantonments at Dilberg where the Highlanders were stationed who drove them back with loss, but on the 10th the army was compelled to retreat behind Marburg, where it lay until the 19th, when it commenced a march of ten days to fresh quarters in the bishopric of Osnaburg. It occupied these quarters until the 6th May when it began its retreat reaching Heverin in Hesse on the 20th, after a march of one hundred and twelve miles.

England and France now vied in their endeavours for success in the coming campaign. Broglio, newly created a marshal of France, had the sole command of the French Army, nearly one hundred thousand effective soldiers. England was also putting forth her whole strength and claimed to have achieved respecta-

bility as a military power when she mustered twenty-five thousand men of all arms for service in Germany. "Such a number of British troops, serving in one army, had not been seen on the continent for two hundred years past." On the 23rd June, Broglio commenced his advance upon the allies; Prince Ferdinand then left his camp at Fritzlar and immediately proceeded to meet him. After two days and nights of nearly constant marching, the British reinforced by the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Hodgson's, Buckland's, Griffin's, Barrington's, Cornwallis's, and Kerr's regiments of Infantry, met him, and formed line at Nieustadt, expecting to receive his attack. It was however not given; both parties separated, the British retreating by Ziegenhayn where strong batteries were erected. Several skirmishes occurred between the advanced guards and pickets, but the vigour of both commanders seemed to have been already consumed. A few insignificant affairs wasted half the year, and it was not until the 10th July, when St. Germain's corps d'armée, after penetrating through Westphalia, joined Broglio at Corbach that the two armies came into dangerous contact. Ferdinand having reinforced his advanced guard under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick by some English squadrons and the 50th and 51st regiments under Major-General Griffin, advanced from Sachsenhausen towards Corbach, where Broglio was formed for battle. The Prince attacked him, thinking he had only St. Germain to deal with; a smart engagement ensued, but the attack was unsuccessful. Some of the German battalions being thrown into confusion were hotly pressed by the enemy's artillery and cavalry, and would have suffered considerably but

for the vigorous charge of Howard's Dragoons together with a squadron of Bland's led by the Prince himself. This charge stopped the enemy's victorious cavalry and gave the infantry an opportunity of a safe retreat. Fifteen pieces of cannon and about five hundred men had however fallen into the hands of the enemy. Amidst the confusion of a hasty movement, before a determined and powerful foe the British infantry preserved their formation and discipline, and by boldly interposing themselves between the flying Germans and their remorseless pursuers, saved nearly the whole of the allies from capture or destruction. The conduct of Major-General Griffin with the two battalions of Brudenell (51st) and Carr (50th) is especially mentioned as praiseworthy; though Howard's Dragoons and Major Mill's squadron of Bland's reaped the greatest honour. The 51st lost its lieutenant-colonel, N. Furry,* and eight rank and file killed; Ensign Gibson and seven rank and file wounded; one rank and file missing.

Ferdinand returned to his strong post at Sachsenhausen. The French remained upon the heights of Corbach. As, however, Sachsenhausen was too advanced a position, the Prince proceeded to fall back upon Cassel, halting at Kalle on the 28th. Broglie despatched the Chevalier de Muy with thirty-five thousand men across the Dymel at Statbergen to cut off the communications of the Allies with Westphalia. The remainder of his army the Duke divided into two bodies; the main body he led against Ferdinand at Kalle, the other he sent

* After the death of Colonel Furry, Major Daulhat of the 33rd (the oldest major in the British Service) was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 51st, Major Oakes of the 51st being transferred to the 33rd. The other succession went in the regiment.

under Prince Xavier of Saxony towards Cassel. On the night of the 30th, Ferdinand, having left General Kielmansegge with a body of troops to defend Cassel, crossed the Dymel between Libenau and Dringelburg. The Hereditary Prince had crossed the preceding day to reinforce Sporcken. On the morning of the 31st, Ferdinand discovered the French under De Muy formed on the heights of Warburg and attacked them. Sporcken and the Hereditary Prince were to turn their left, while he led the main body of the army against their centre. When the action began, the British Infantry being several miles from the field, General Waldegrave, not less anxious to share the honour of the fight because British Dragoons were reaping glory and carrying destruction among their foes, pressed his men forward with such haste that many, from the heat of the weather and their great exertion, dropped down helpless, while some died. Three battalions however managed to arrive in time to achieve victory. Captain Phillips of the Artillery, galloped the English guns into action "and seconded the attack in a surprising manner." The chief loss fell upon "the brave battalion of Maxwell's Grenadiers, which did wonders." Col. John Beckwith who commanded this brigade of Grenadiers and Highlanders distinguished himself greatly, and was wounded in the head. In his letter to the King of England, Ferdinand says, "all the troops have done well, and particularly the English." The Grenadier Company of the 51st, commanded by Captain Kirby, formed part of Maxwell's "brave battalion" and lost nine privates killed, Lieutenant Warburton,* one

* Lieutenant Warburton, "an excellent officer," was wounded by a musket ball in the calf of the leg; the ball lodging in the bone he under-

sergeant and twenty-two privates wounded. The French are said to have lost between three and four thousand men. Next day Ferdinand caused the whole army to be drawn up, when he in person thanked all the officers and men, particularly the British, for their activity and bravery, especially mentioning the Grenadiers and Highlanders, whose gallant behaviour, he stated, nothing could exceed. There was afterwards a *feu de joie* and great rejoicings throughout the camp.

In the evening of the 31st a detachment of twenty thousand men under Lord Granby followed the French over the Dymel, and on the 1st August confronted them at Waldeck. Hearing of the approach of the French main army Granby struck his tents, formed in order of battle, and so waited with the troops lying on their arms until next morning, when he re-crossed the Dymel and joined the Prince at Warburg. Though the French from time to time sent several detachments to force the river, nothing of importance occurred until August 22nd when the Hereditary Prince crossed the Dymel and attacked the enemy's rear guard near Zierenberg. At the head of the Greys and Inniskillings, and supported by the British Grenadiers, the Prince defeated the French in an action of a quarter-of-an-hour's duration, forcing them into disorderly flight with great loss. The enemy's shattered squadrons entered the town of Zierenberg, and closing the gates, prevented the further pursuit of the victorious Dragoons.

Zierenberg, thus sheltering the fugitives, was soon destined to furnish an example of military audacity in went amputation and next day bled to death through the ligature giving way.

the commander, and the perfection of bravery and discipline in the troops, such as have been rarely equalled. On the night of the 5th September the Hereditary Prince having learnt that the French occupying Zierenberg were careless in their outpost and picket duty, determined to surprise the town and capture its garrison. For that purpose he surrounded it with patrols of dragoons and grenadiers, and at eight p.m. started from Warburg at the head of a column of infantry, chiefly English. The approach of the troops was not discovered until they had entered the gardens lying around the town, when the French Dragoons opened fire on them. This, however, failed to unmask the attack. Maxwell at the head of the Grenadiers burst into the town with bayonets fixed upon unloaded muskets, and without ever attempting to return the enemy's fire, cleared the streets with the bayonet and captured the garrison, after a short severe struggle. Never was an attack more sudden nor surprise more complete. The loss in killed and wounded was considerable, but many prisoners, two guns and some booty were the result of the foray. The Prince retired at eight next morning and reached his camp without further molestation.*

* Great applause is given to Major Maxwell, commanding the English Grenadiers who forced the port guard, plunged into the town with them on our side, while Captain Gray with one half of Kingsley's regiment took possession of the other port, and made prisoner Brigadier Nortmann with a considerable body of troops. Captain Carlton at the same time, with the other half of it entered the town through a breach, whilst Captain Pickton, with great bravery and good disposition, took care of the necessary ports occupied, by which means everything was kept in good order; likewise Captains Purcell and St. George greatly distinguished themselves, and particularly Captain

On the 7th October General Howard marched from Warburg with Mordaunt's regiment of cavalry, Buckland's, Welsh Fusiliers, Griffin's and Brudenell's (51st) regiments of infantry, and the brigade of Grenadiers and Highlanders for Wesel, the possession of which was necessary to the safety of the allied army. The Hereditary Prince had laid siege to Wesel, and M. de Castres with thirty battalions and thirty-eight squadrons, was advancing to raise the siege. The British joined the Prince's corps at Scherfde Camp from whence, says an eye-witness, whose narrative I transcribe from the *Digest of the Services of the 51st Regiment*, "we marched for several days towards the Rhine, while torrents of rain fell and rendered the roads for carriages almost impassable. The artillery, tumbrils and bread-waggons were never able to get up with the troops at the end of any one day's march. When we came to the Rhine we found it very much swollen, and so rapid as to greatly impede the construction of a bridge of boats across it. The infantry were therefore passed over in boats, and the cavalry crossed at a stone bridge not far from Wesel. When we had crossed, late in the evening, we marched through a flooded route to an encampment upon rising ground, where we piled our arms and bivouaced, awaiting the coming up of our battalion-guns, tumbrils, &c. At break of day an McClane who forced his way into the town with one hundred and fifty Highlanders, and made Colonel Commerau, commandant of the Clermont Volunteers, and several other officers prisoners, whereupon H.S.H. the Duke, to do justice to the good conduct of such officers, ordered that their names and brilliant actions should be published to the whole army, and that they might be assured of his esteem and friendship.—*Tory's Journal*.

order was passed to stand to our arms and march by the right; 'King George!' was the word, a sound of trumpet the signal for retreat. Soon after break of day, when we could see each other, we formed, and marching forward our brigade composed the *corps de réserve*, and afterwards halted in column. A wood was at some distance in our front, where we found our advanced pickets had fallen in with the enemy's light troops, a number of whom were taken prisoners and sent to the *corps de réserve*. From these prisoners we learnt that a very strong body of French troops was on the march to attack us, not expecting that we should be aware of their intentions. The action soon became general, the enemy at first falling back. Our cavalry and infantry pushed on over marshy, bad ground, when a battery concealed in a wood opened fire upon us. Our troops were thrown into such confusion that they retreated across the morass, and orders came for the *corps de réserve* to march down an avenue of considerable length as quickly as possible. We did so and met Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey and the two Johnsons who, as brigadiers commanded the cavalry, falling back wounded. We formed on an eminence on the top of a work of Prince Eugene's and by our good countenance kept the enemy in check, and so covered the retreat of the army, bringing off such of our battalion guns as had stuck in the mud and been abandoned by the enemy, who did not take advantage of the victory gained by him, or advance a single pace after he saw our *corps de réserve* so regularly formed on the embankment. The French suffered us, a beaten army, to lie quietly on their side of the Rhine till an efficient bridge of boats could be

constructed, and then to repass the Rhine (our brigade covering the retreat) without the loss of a man. We encamped on the heights of Kling Buckham where we received the news that George II died on the 25th October."

The allies were thus compelled to raise the siege of Wesel, and pass the Rhine to take up their winter quarters. Ferdinand's retreat allowed the French to enter the Electorate and possess themselves of Göttingen and Münden amidst the universal consternation of the unhappy inhabitants of that exhausted district. The failure of the attempt at Camper was the cause of great suffering to the British. When they retired to winter quarters sickness was rife amongst them, the hospitals were full, the sick died from their disease, and the hale were in danger of starvation. The hardships suffered by the soldiers and the generally unsatisfactory results of the campaign produced discontent in England, where people did not scruple to say that British troops were only cared for so long as desperate fighting had to be done. These strictures were certainly not undeserved. The results of the campaign were wholly disproportionate to the means employed. Marches and counter-marches, when they were not entirely useless, were only employed as a stroke of desperation to counteract some superior movements of a skilful enemy, while they exhausted the men and wore away the time when decisive actions might have been performed.

1761.

In the midst of snow, frost, and all the horrors of

winter, the troops were dragged from their quarters in February, 1761, to make a raid in Hesse which answered no useful purpose as all the ground gained had to be immediately relinquished. The soldiers were marched over three hundred miles of territory with hunger and starvation clinging persistently to them; and when on the 2nd April they reached their cantonments, they were in the condition of a force requiring absolute rest, rather than that of an army ready to take the field. For some weeks the English regiments remained in quarters in the county of Lippe, but about the middle of May they marched for Soest. The French crossed the Dymel on the 29th June, when Ferdinand, unable to cope with them, fell back upon the Lippe, leaving Warburg and Paderborn to be occupied by the enemy on the 2nd July. The allies were attacked at Kirch Denkern on the 15th, and again on the 16th July, Lord Granby at the head of twelve thousand men repulsed twenty thousand under Broglie with great loss. Maxwell's battalion of Grenadiers took the regiment of Rougé, consisting of four battalions with its artillery and colours.* The victors pursued the enemy to Haltrup. The 51st lost one sergeant killed and six rank and file wounded, one man prisoner.

This insignificant exploit was the leading feature of the campaign of 1761. On the 3rd August the Marquis of Granby, with the vanguard of the Army, was at Haaren; Marshal Broglie was at Lichtenau. The town of Paderborn had been repossessed by the

* At this time it is said there were not more than one thousand British prisoners in France, whilst the French prisoners in England exceeded twenty-five thousand men

allies. On the 11th, Granby crossed the Lippe at Stockenbruck; on the 18th, he was at Holtzhausen, where Beckwith's Grenadiers and Highlanders were attacked by Fischer's corps, who would have inflicted great loss upon them but for the timely assistance of Elliot's dragoons. Ferdinand's operations were now those of a baffled and bewildered general, following an enemy whose motions he could not control, in the hope of receiving at the hands of fortune some success which his own combinations were powerless to achieve. Meaningless skirmishes took the place of battles, for Broglio, perfectly conversant with the worth of some of the allied troops, would not suffer Ferdinand to bring him to action, and so give valour the chance of retrieving what unskilfulness had lost. In a skirmish at Eimbeck, November 10th, the British defeated Broglio's rear guard as they retired to their winter quarters. By the 20th the French were behind Gottingen, and by the 5th December the British had been dismissed to their cantonments. The head-quarters of the allies were then at Hildersheim.

1762.

The campaign of 1762 opened in April, when the British in Westphalia met the advanced parties of the French and defeated them on several occasions; but Broglio still refused to hazard an action which Ferdinand could not force upon him. On the 24th June, however, the French were surprised by the British and severely punished. Marshals D'Estrées and Soubise were encamped between Graebenstein

and Meinbrexen, having their centre posted on an advantageous eminence, their left rendered inaccessible by several deep ravines, and their right covered by Graebenstein and a body of troops at Carlsdorff under De Castres. Ferdinand passed the Dymel at four a.m. with twelve battalions of British, eleven of Brunswickers, and eight Hessian regiments, together with the British and some German cavalry. Granby was to pass the Dymel at Warburg, at two a.m., to march by Zierenberg and Zieberhausen, to fall upon the enemy's left. Both operations were successful. The allies reached the French, who remained totally ignorant of their approach. The first attack threw the French into retreat, threatening to lapse into rout, until the Grenadiers of France, the Royal Grenadiers, and some other corps, the very flower of the French Army, halted in the woods of Wilhelmstahl, and by their devoted bravery, checked the pursuers, although at the cost of defeat and the destruction of their whole body. The enemy retreated under the cannon of Cassel. The chief glory of the action lay with the British, of whom Beckwith's battalion of Grenadiers was most distinguished.

In the affair at Brucken Mühl, September 21st, Beckwith's Grenadiers again greatly distinguished themselves; but the battalion of the 51st does not seem to have been engaged, as it is not returned as having suffered loss. For sixteen hours the British troops who held the redoubt commanding the passage of the stream, bore up against an incessant fire of artillery and musketry, and although repeatedly charged by the resolute foe, they held their post, with a loss of eight hundred killed and wounded.

This slaughter ended the operations of the campaign. On the 1st October, Ferdinand's head-quarters were at Kirchayn; his army extended from behind Merlau on the left to Watzenbach on the right. The French touched them at Merlau and extended to Caldern. In November a convention was signed at Brucken Mühl between Generals Howard and Guerchy for an immediate armistice between the British and French armies, which were to separate for their winter quarters. The war was now ended. The allied army broke up its camp and went into cantonments in December: the British troops being quartered in Munster, Osnabrug, Paderborn, and the adjoining villages. The 51st was stationed in Munster.

1763.

The British began their march for Willemstadt, there to embark for England, on the 23rd January, 1763. Brudenell's regiment then mustered thirty officers and seven hundred and twelve rank and file, together with three servants, one hundred and two women, and one hundred and six horses. The last British troops crossed the Maese on the 8th March, and all were actually embarked by the 25th. The highest commendations were given by all to the behaviour of both officers and troops in their passage through the country. There was not a single complaint of any irregularity. Five companies of the 51st landed at Gravesend; the other transports having on board the Grenadiers and colour division, not being able to reach that port, the men were disembarked on the coast of Suffolk, so, when the five

companies representing the regiment marched through St. James's Park on the 11th April, for inspection by the King and Queen, the 51st was for the time shorn of much of its glory—its tattered banners were not there to proclaim by their ragged folds the many storms of death they had passed through, nor was it led by the stalwart men whose soldierly virtues had won for themselves and their regiment a fame which shall never die.

The regiment had completed just five years' active service from the day of embarkation at Portsmouth, 5th April, 1758, to its landing at Gravesend in 1763. It brought home with it Major-General Brudenell, its colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Daulhat, Major Montgomery, Captains Kirby, Walker, De la Cour, Lord Colville of Ochiltree, Campbell (from 31st, *vice* Donnellan), Bissett, Captain-Lieutenant Cotterell; Lieuts. Hamilton, Brown, Sinclair, Green, Culliford, Mayne, Knollis, Sherwood, Hogan, Gill, Fuller, Lievesay, Peake, Hannay, Harrison, Nixon, Brewen, Piers; Ensigns Brown, Elford, Jarvis, McPherson, Bricks, Boothby, and Clarke, together with Surgeon Cooper.

The regiment marched immediately for Lichfield, where, being put upon the Irish Establishment, it was reduced to the numbers borne thereon, namely, nine companies—one grenadier and eight battalion companies—each consisting of one captain (the colonel and field-officers being included as such), one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, one drummer, and thirty rank and file, including one contingent man for repairs of arms, &c. The nine youngest lieutenants and Quartermaster Richard Johnstone were placed on half-pay.

Embarking at Park Gate, the 51st landed at Dublin

21st May, 1763. It appears to have remained in Dublin during the rest of the year.

1764—1770.

In May, 1764, it marched from Dublin to Kinsale and Charles Fort. It remained in Ireland until 1770, when it was ordered to Minorca. In 1767, the Hon. Thomas Brudenell, Colonel of the 51st, succeeding to the barony of Bruce, resigned the command of the regiment, and was succeeded by the Hon. Archibald Montgomerie, who became Equerry to the Queen, and subsequently Earl of Eglington.*

A light company was added to the 51st at Christmas, 1770, Captain Rankin, from half pay, being appointed captain, Lieutenant Mercer, from half pay, and Senior Ensign Lysaght, lieutenants.

1771.

Early in 1771 the 51st was ordered to proceed to Minorca.

In 1771 and 1772 the regiment, consisting of about three hundred and eighty rank and file, was quartered at Mahon under Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pringle; in 1773 and 1774 it was in Fort St. Phillip, under the command of Major De la Cour; in 1775 at Alayer, when General Murray issued the following Report, the original of which was presented to the regiment on the 8th April, 1868, by General Sir William Knollys† and must be here inserted, as furnishing an

* The Earl met his death in 1796 on his own grounds at the hands of Mungo Campbell. In advancing to take his gun from Campbell, whom the Earl had forbidden to sport on his estates, he was killed. Campbell was tried and hanged for the murder.

† "General Sir William Knollys presents his compliments to

excellent and detailed description of a “very good regiment,” and one “fit for any service:”—

REMARKS ON THE 51ST REGIMENT OF FOOT,

Minorca, 18th April, 1775.

Officers.—Properly armed, salute well, clothed according to the regulation.

Non-commissioned Officers.—In general old, of a soldier-like appearance, very expert and attentive to their duty, and are reported to me to be men of authority and brave old soldiers.

Drummers and Fifers.—Beat and play well, and are good looking young men, and a great ornament to the regiment.

Men.—The men are low but very well made, straight, robust and active. They have much the air of soldiers, and are capable of undergoing all the hardships of war. They cover as much ground as any of the regiments here.

Recruits since last Review.—Very good; twenty-three exercised with the regiment, and six have arrived from England since I reviewed it.

Manual Exercise.—Well performed and in the exact time.

Marching.—No regiment can march or carry their arms better than this.

Firings.—Very well performed; they level remarkably well, but are not so quick as the regiments who have cut their arms; they fire twice by subdivisions in forty-six seconds.

Lieutenant-Colonel Agg, commanding 51st Regiment, and, in consequence of his uncle, the late Colonel Knollys, having been for many years in that regiment, the enclosed paper has come into the General's possession. Though some years have elapsed since the Colonel's death, the General has only lately come across it. Conceiving it may possess some interest for the commanding officer of the 51st, Sir William Knollys begs Colonel Agg's acceptance of it. He has the less hesitation in doing so, as he has heard that the 51st are as remarkable for their good appearance, discipline and efficiency now, as they were one hundred years ago. He may mention that his uncle was severely wounded whilst serving with the regiment at the battle of Minden, which obliged him to go on half-pay when the regiment returned from Minorca."

Manœuvres.—They have been very well taught and do everything they are ordered with great precision and alacrity.

Arms.—Very good; clean and in good order.

Accoutrements.—Most excellent accoutrements, and in good order, as are indeed all the appointments of this regiment, the colours (which are old and ragged) six Grenadier match cases and one saw, which are bad, and three match cases, which are wanted, being excepted.

Clothing.—Very good, made according to the regulation, and remarkably well-fitted. The hats are well cocked and of the proper size. The fronts of the Grenadiers', Drummers', and Pioneers' caps are covered with black goat skin, the bear skin having perished by the climate.

Gaiters.—Good, and according to the regulation.

Regimental book for the entry of General Orders.—Properly kept and the orders have been regularly entered.

Regimental accounts.—The men have been properly cleared and settled with to the 25th February 1775.

Complaints.—None.

Officers absent without leave.—None.

Observations.—This is a very good regiment, and fit for any service.

What the men want in height they have in breadth, symmetry, strength and constitution. They are very well chosen, there is hardly a man in the corps who is not perfectly well shaped: if they aim at being taller they may lose their excellence. The standard of the men of Great Britain will admit of such a regiment as this; it is impossible to have a uniform corps if a higher size is insisted upon: the essential properties of a soldier in that case are too often neglected for an inch in size which is of no consequence.

This regiment has improved very much since it was reviewed by me at Exeter. The adjutant is a most extraordinary good one, and he is very properly supported by the assiduity and zeal of the officers.

The regiment has not forgot that it shared in the glory of Minden.

1776.

In 1776 the regiment was at George Town, still under the command of Major De la Cour; but its strength, this year, increased by two hundred and twenty-seven recruits, was five hundred and sixty.

1777.

The regiment was still in barracks at George Town in 1777, when it was joined by a young ensign, John Moore, whose future career down to his gory death-bed on the field of Corunna, is that of one of the bravest and best of England's soldiers. And it may indeed be that the example first set him by his brother-officers of the 51st, was not in a little measure the foster-parent of some of his greatness. Moore, himself, has described the high character of his comrades, and the excellence of the regiment they commanded. In a letter from George Town, 3rd February, he states: "I have been hitherto, I must confess, exceedingly lucky; I have got into one of the best regiments in the Service; as to officers, I never saw such a number of fine gentlemanly lads. General Murray told me he did not believe there was such a corps of officers in the Army; there is no such thing as either drinking or gambling going on."

1781.

The regiment occupied various posts in Minorca in tranquillity, until the 19th August, 1781, when a

division of the Spanish fleet, accompanied by transports was discovered making for the eastern part of the harbour of Mahon evidently for the purpose of landing troops. Another division was proceeding to the western part with the like intention. The garrison, aware of the intended operations, was in high spirits, and prepared to offer a vigorous opposition. The invading troops, composed of French and Spaniards, under the Duc de Crillon, immediately commenced the siege of Fort St. Phillip, then garrisoned by the 51st, 61st, and some German auxiliaries. The siege endured until the 5th February, 1782, when the garrison, worn out by the severity of their duties, and dreadfully diminished by the fearful ravages of scurvy, were obliged to capitulate. They could no longer furnish men for the several posts. The necessary guards required four hundred and fifteen men, and on the night before the capitulation, only six hundred and sixty able to carry arms could be mustered. Of these no less than five hundred and sixty were infected, and would in all probability soon have to be taken to hospital. The extent of suffering endured by the troops during this siege has been rarely equalled; their constancy and fortitude never excelled. Men died on guard, and the dangerous extent of their illness was only discovered in death by the reliefs, who unconsciously left a fresh victim ere they removed the stiffening corpse of the last. Yet none would go into hospital, none talked of surrender. The spirit that can defy death and laugh at danger as the welcome test of manly intrepidity, actuated all, from the youngest drummer-boy to the grimest of the old veterans, who had received their

baptism of fire on the immortal field of Minden. It was noble to die with their front to the foe, for then their battle-won laurels would wither on their brows unsullied by the conqueror's grasp. To them death was as naught to the loss of glory! For a time their indomitable spirit enabled them to conceal their disease; but neither bravery nor determination could resist their fate. The dreadful hour was delayed to the last, but it came—only, however, when their obstinacy had well nigh annihilated them. "Perhaps a more noble or more tragical scene was never exhibited than the march of the garrison of St. Phillip's through the Spanish and French armies. It consisted of no more than six hundred old, decrepit soldiers, two hundred seamen, one hundred and twenty Royal artillerymen, twenty Corsicans, twenty-five Greeks, Turks, Moors, Jews, &c. The two armies were drawn up in line, the battalions fronting each other, forming a way for us to march through; they consisted of fourteen thousand men, and reached from the glacis to George Town, where our battalions laid down their arms, declaring they had surrendered to God alone, having the consolation to know the victors could not plume themselves on taking a hospital. Such was the distressing figures of our men, that many of the Spanish and French troops are said to have shed tears as they passed them; the Duc de Crillon and the Baron de Falkenhayn declare it is true; I cannot aver this, but I think it very natural."*

* General Murray's Dispatch. It was by no means creditable to the government that the regiment should be left unsupported for such a length of time, but the military administration was at this period and

After the capitulation, Captains Savage, Boothby and Don (Murray's aide-de-camp), and Lieutenant Mercier of the 51st, with other officers were exchanged for officers made prisoners at Cape Mola; Colonel Pringle, and his nephew Lieutenant Pringle, of the 51st, were left as hostages until the transports should return. The total loss during the siege was fifty-nine killed and one hundred and forty-nine wounded; among the latter, the 51st had Lieutenant-Colonel Pringle, Captain Savage, Lieutenants Fuller and Hull, and Ensign Naper. On the 1st February, the 51st had one hundred and fifty-eight men doing duty, of whom eighty-six were required for guard; it had therefore fourteen men deficient for one relief. The terms of the capitulation prevented it serving against France and Spain during the war, or until regularly exchanged, but allowed it to be sent to England as soon as transports could be prepared for its conveyance. The officers, who were prisoners of war on parole, were to accompany the troops home in the transports, except those of them who were wounded. The regiment embarked at Minorca in May and was sent to England; in the following August it was at Southampton.

It left Southampton on the 19th September, under

had been for some time in a wretched state. There is a good story told in connexion with Minorca, of the negligence from which the Service suffered. In October 1758, the following letter was received by a noble Lord.

My Lord,—I was a lieutenant when General Stanhope took Minorca; for which he was made a lord. I was a lieutenant when General Blakeney lost Minorca; for which he was made a lord. I am a lieutenant still.

Your's &c.

Major Jaques, and marched to Leeds, where it arrived on the 12th October, relieving the 16th Foot. It then numbered two hundred and seventy men. *The Leeds Intelligencer* of October 15th, says: "The regiment was raised in this county under the patronage of the Marquis of Rockingham and Sir George Savile, Bart. Lady Rockingham once headed a recruiting party herself, which so spirited up the young fellows that many flocked in and enlisted under her ladyship's banners, and the regiment was soon completed." After its glories and troubles the regiment had at last returned home to receive the congratulations of its friends, which were warmly and generously given. Its commander, Major Jaques, was a native of Leeds, and on Sir George Savile's battalion of Militia being disbanded, its ranks were again filled with Leeds men. Lieutenant Henry Priestley of the Militia was appointed to an ensigncy in this regiment. On the 30th December it was reviewed by General Hale.

1783.

On the 6th March, 1783, the regiment left Leeds for Newcastle-upon-Tyne; during the rest of the year it was in the North of England, and in Scotland.

1784—1789.

In 1784 it removed to Ireland; where it occupied various quarters. Up to November, 1790, it was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonels Pringle and Jaques; but the latter retiring on the 30th November, was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel

Moore, who had returned to the regiment at Cork as major in 1788.*

1790.

In 1790 the 51st received orders to prepare for foreign service, in consequence of the impending war with Spain arising out of outrages committed on British merchants at Nootka. On assuming the command, Moore immediately proceeded to restore the old discipline and efficiency now somewhat impaired, and raised the regiment to its former high position. Spain, however, discovering she was not in position to engage in a war with England, submitted, and the 51st remained in Ireland.

1792.

On the 8th March, 1792, the regiment embarked at Cork for Gibraltar. It then is said to have numbered only three hundred and sixty-eight rank and file, but the high state of discipline to which Moore had restored it, he himself has described in the following letter to his father:—

“ ‘ Brunswick ’ Transport, Cove of Cork, 8th March, 1792.

“ My dear Father,

“ I have been hurried to death with the embarkation; the new sergeant-major I had been obliged to appoint not being conversant with the business; but I have been much pleased with the behaviour of the regiment. Their orderly conduct upon leaving a town like Cork,

* Moore's biographer, who perhaps uses metaphorical language rather than words which convey the exact truth, says, “ The regiment at that time was a very indifferent one, but every attempt or sugges-

in which they had formed many acquaintances, was more than I could have expected. Upon parade, the evening before we marched, I told them they might enjoy themselves and be jolly with their friends till nine, when I expected every man to be in his quarters; and that at seven next morning they should come sober to the parade ready to march. They were glorious that night; however, with a very few exceptions, they retired to their quarters at nine, and came next morning (to the parade) perfectly sober. We lost one man only by desertion since we received orders to embark, and we recovered him yesterday.

The regiment sailed from Cork on the 9th, and after a delightful passage arrived at Gibraltar on the 20th, and landed on the 25th. During its stay it was increased by two hundred recruits who joined under Ensign Rice.

1793.

On the 27th August, 1793, Admiral Hood obtained possession of Toulon at the hands of Admiral Turgot and the people of Toulon, to defend it against the revolutionists. Having received a British garrison under General O'Hara, it was soon besieged. For some time the 51st lay at Gibraltar, expecting to be sent to Toulon to increase the garrison. On the 30th September, Moore, expressing his desire for service, says, "I have got the *machine* into as good order as I can, and wish to have it used."* A month later

tion he threw out for its improvement was thwarted or disapproved of by the Lieutenant-Colonel, from jealousy of interference. On perceiving this, he neither spoke nor entered into any cabal against his commanding officer, but relinquished all hope of ameliorating the state of the regiment."—Moore's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 37.

* Moore's craving for active service had been consuming him for some time, and must have only found relief in the careful preparation of the regiment for the opportunity he so fervently sought. As early

he continues, "the regiment is ready. It is vastly improved since it landed here. The men are both stouter and healthier. The exceptionable people amongst the officers are gone, and a particularly fine set of young fellows remain." The regiment waited in anxious expectation until December, when the British Commander finding the growing power of the Republicans likely to overcome him, called for reinforcements. The 50th and 51st regiments embarked in H.M.S. 'Egmont' and 'Arden,' in order to reinforce the garrison; but upon their arrival off Toulon, they received the mortifying intelligence of the army having been compelled to evacuate the town and take post in the Isle of Hières. Thus had their chance of glory fled, and its loss was not their only misfortune. The frigate carrying the baggage of the regiment, having separated from the fleet in the night, and being deceived by the English colours hoisted on the ramparts, sailed into the harbour and was taken. Lord Hood began to embark the troops about eleven p.m. of the 18th, and by daybreak of the 19th, all were on board ship without having lost one man or suffered interruption.

as the 8th February his warlike inclinations were urging him to seek for active employment. "My sensations are very different at present from what they were upon the armament against Spain. I was then certain of being employed. The probability now is that I shall not. There is a chance, but it is a small one, that if young regiments are sent here to relieve old ones, which certainly are fitter for immediate service, the 51st may be one of them. Lord Eglington is, I fear, not a colonel who can be of much service in bringing this about. I have, however, pressed him to try it."—*Life of Moore*, vol 2, p. 289.

1794.

The recovery of Toulon being now considered hopeless, the General and Admiral opened a consultation as to the future of the expedition under their command. Corsica, revolted from France, was desirous of being placed under British rule, and so became a fit theatre for their efforts. It was, however, prudent first to ascertain the true position of affairs and determine the method of attack before exposing their designs, and for this purpose Moore and Major Koehler of the artillery were sent to examine the island and report upon its political and military state. Their report determined Lord Hood to make the descent. The expedition started on the 24th February. After a rough passage, interrupted by many delays, the troops* were disembarked at Martello Point on the evening of the 7th March, and possession taken of a height commanding the Martello tower. This tower commanded the anchorage of the bay and could not therefore be safely left in the hands of the enemy. It was attacked next morning by H.M.S. 'Fortitude' and 'Juno.' After battering it for two hours and a half the ships were repulsed; they were damaged and set on fire by red-hot shot, while the tower was uninjured. The land forces were then employed, and after a siege of two days the pigmy fortress surrendered.

The redoubt and batteries of the Convention and

* Consisting of 2nd battalion Royals, 11th, 25th, 30th, 50th, 51st, and 59th Regiments, amounting to about 1,400 men bearing arms. *London Gazette.*

the Tower of Fornelli, with the two considerable sea-batteries dependent on it, were posts which must also be reduced before the squadron could anchor in security. Expecting that the Tower of Fornelli could be approached within range of light artillery, Colonel Moore was sent on the 8th, with the Royals and 51st, carrying a small howitzer and a six-pounder to reduce it. His path was through a wild and rugged country destitute of roads; his two small guns had to be dragged by the ever-willing seamen; and, at length, after a painful march of seven or eight miles he took up a position above the tower, only to find his light guns, from the length of range, incapable of making any impression. This failure caused the temporary abandonment of the attack. Fort Convention was now being besieged, and when Moore returned with the troops, they entered upon that enterprise. On the 17th, when the fire of the batteries had reduced that of the fort, it was determined to storm it. The assaulting columns were composed of the 2nd battalion Royals, 25th, 50th, and 51st regiments under Moore, the 11th, 30th, and 69th were in reserve. The troops started at 8.30 p.m., in three columns in order to make the attack just after the rising of the moon. The right column, composed of the 51st and 2nd battalion Royals under Moore, came down to the advanced point of the redoubt; Colonel Wauchope with the 50th attacked its centre; Captain Stewart leading the 25th close by the sea-shore, assailed the left, the most commanding part of the redoubt. Notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the ground—rocky, rough, and covered with thick myrtle bushes—the steady

advance of the troops enabled them to approach very near to the fort before they were discovered. Only three rounds of shot smote them before they were driving the French at the point of the bayonet. The grenadier and light companies of the Royals and 51st, led by Moore, were the first to enter, and were consequently the greatest sufferers; but the bayonet soon did its work—in a few minutes the whole fort was carried. “The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the several commanding officers, and of all the officers under his orders, was firm and judicious, and merits every commendation.” The 51st lost four rank and file killed; eight rank and file wounded.

This success caused the enemy to abandon the Tower of Fornelli, and on the 18th, the squadron anchored in perfect security in Martello Bay. In the afternoon of the 19th, Fiorenza surrendered. The Gulf was completely in the hands of the British. Those of the French who escaped fled to Bastia, then garrisoned by a force numerically superior to the British, who, however, followed them. Bastia, a fortress of some strength, garrisoned by a numerous and determined soldiery, caused Dundas to halt and decline the siege, although he had the 51st and four other regiments lying idle at St. Fiorenza, and was offered the assistance of the Navy. This hesitation greatly irritated Lord Hood. Nelson, then captain of the ‘*Agamemnon*,’ used all his skill and eloquence to urge Hood to attack the place, if not with the co-operation of the Army, with such forces as the Navy could furnish. “Bastia will be lost if we are not active,” wrote the impetuous seaman, who saw the enemy, taking advantage of the torpidity of

the commanders, daily strengthening his position. It was at the representation of Colonel Moore that Dundas declined to act; so before this trifling place the victor of Trafalgar and the hero of Corunna came to angry opposition. Though, as he represented, not wishing "to be thought arrogant and presumptuously sure of my own judgment," Nelson continued to press upon Lord Hood his conviction that the naval force could certainly carry the place, and Hood's ear was willingly given to the voice of his charmer. On the 4th March, Nelson writes: "Lord Hood is gone to St. Fiorenzo to the Army, to get them forward again. A thousand men would to a certainty take Bastia; with five hundred and the 'Agamemnon' I would attempt it. Lord Hood said publicly that if he thought it proper to give me three sail of the line and five hundred men, he was sure I should take the town, although, probably, not the heights; but he would not sacrifice his seamen and ships in doing what the finest army of its size that ever marched could and wished to do." The end of the matter was that Nelson carried his point. Hood furnished him with the detachments of the 11th, 25th, 30th, and 69th regiments which were doing duty as marines (for their numbers, see Nelson's Despatches, Vol. I. p. 380); the batteries were manned by seamen under Nelson's direction; and at four p.m. on the 19th May, the French were forced out of Bastia. A day later, General D'Aubant, with the 18th, 50th, and 51st regiments and the 12th Dragoons commenced their march to take the place!

On the morning of the 23rd the British grenadiers took possession of the town gates and the gates of the

citadel, their occupation of these posts being delayed by the necessity for conciliating the several Corsican factions with which they must inevitably deal. "On the 24th at daybreak," says Nelson, glowing with rapture at the exploit he had reason to be proud of, "the most glorious sight that an Englishman can experience, and which I believe none but an Englishman could bring about, was exhibited—four thousand five hundred men laying down their arms to less than one thousand British soldiers who were serving as Marines."

Bastia being occupied, the siege of Calvi was determined upon. Preparations were immediately made for carrying it into effect. On the 19th June the troops landed at Port Agra, and encamped in a strong position upon the Serra del Capuccine, a ridge of mountains three miles from Calvi. The fortress was strong and amply supplied with artillery; the season of the year was unfavourable to the exertions of the troops; the surrounding district was unfavourable to the construction of regular siege works; but around the town there were heights, now unoccupied, which if surmounted by artillery would give the besiegers the command of fire. The two forts, Mozello and Mollinochesco, the most important of the landward defences, were therefore to be suddenly attacked, not by trenching, but by batteries rapidly constructed upon the heights. Soldiers and sailors were started to construct temporary roads, haul guns up to the tops of the hills, and collect the necessary stores. On the 6th July, the Mollinochesco was evacuated, after a diversion had been made against it by the 18th Royal Irish, when the besiegers turned their whole

force upon the Mozello.* For ten days this fort endured a bombardment before a practicable breach could be effected. On the 16th, Nelson writes: "We must this evening either erect another battery for four guns, two hundred and fifty yards nearer, which will knock down an angle, or mount the breach as it is. Two days, I can't help thinking, are already lost. Colonel Moore, as colonel of the flank company, will have the command, and I think it is *he* who wishes the breach to be made wider. *We are slow*, which I am sorry for." Impelled by his furious determination that Calvi should soon fall, and supported by his "zeal for the honour of his country, which ought not to abate," Nelson on the one hand laboured to complete the necessary works, and on the other pertinaciously recommended to the General the most incessant and vigorous activity. The fire that burnt within him could not fail to warm the blood of his coadjutors; yet, despite their mutual exertions, a foolish jealousy existed between the leaders of the two services. Between Nelson and Colonel Moore there had long been irreconcilable differences, and now there appeared some personal animosity. "We must go on," writes the impetuous seaman, "let Moore say what he pleases," and wishing the Colonel "one hundred leagues off," Nelson

* On the 12th July another battery, two hundred yards in advance was erected, which silenced the guns of the Mozello; a brisk fire *en ricochet*, however, opened from the town. One ball struck some stones, a splinter of which knocked down Moore's batman standing at his side, and some rubbish, dashed upon Captain Nelson's face, unfortunately destroyed the vision of one of his eyes.—Nelson's Dispatches, Vol. 1. p. 436.

by example and counsel kept up the attack with vigour. In two days the fort lay helplessly ready for capture by assault. On the morning of the 19th, Colonel Moore of the 51st, and Major Brereton of the 30th led the grenadiers and light infantry, together with the second battalion Royals, supported by the 51st, against the fort. The troops "proceeded with a cool and steady confidence, and unloaded arms towards the enemy, forced their way through a smart fire of musketry, and regardless of live shells flung into the breach, or the additional defence of pikes, stormed the fort." In leading the men up the breach, Moore was struck by a splinter on the head, and stunned; he, however, speedily recovered his senses, and mounted along with the grenadiers, who soon carried the work. These successes caused Sir Charles Stuart to offer terms of capitulation, which the garrison refused. The siege was therefore continued. Nelson at the head of the naval brigade threw all his wonderful energy into the attack, the "determined animation" of both men and officers soon established such a furious onset, that after a fire of eighteen hours' duration, the enemy, no longer able to remain at his guns, sent proposals on the 10th August for a capitulation, which terminated in the expulsion of the French from Corsica.

The siege of Calvi was much more disastrous to the troops through sickness than wounds. By the 10th, two-thirds of them were in hospital, and officers and men were dropping down daily from sickness. If the French could have held out for another week, the siege must have been raised from the ravages of the endemic fever. Moore, perhaps irritated by the

failure of his judgment with respect to Bastia, bore himself at Calvi with commanding gallantry if not with zeal equal to that of his rival, Nelson. In his dispatch, Sir Charles Stuart says: "I am much indebted to Lieut.-Colonel Moore for his assistance upon every occasion; and it is only a tribute due to his worth to mention that he has distinguished himself upon this expedition for his bravery, conduct, and military talent." The losses sustained by the regiment previous to the attack of Fort Mozello, were one rank and file killed, and one wounded; at the attack, one rank and file wounded; in the operations between the 19th July and 10th August, Ensign Boggis killed (30th July).

1795.

The petty jealousies of the officials developing into misrule and arbitrary measures, soon destroyed the influence of Great Britain in Corsica. Sir Gilbert Elliot, the Viceroy, bent upon establishing in the eyes of the people his official superiority over Sir Charles Stuart, the commander, did not scruple to remove from his path all those who opposed him, without at all considering their influence upon the welfare of his charge. He was determined to govern the island at any cost. One of his early victims was Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, who was ordered to leave at forty-eight hours' notice. Moore left the regiment, at that time five hundred rank and file, on the 1st September 1795; but before finally quitting the island he again visited the 51st at Corte, to take an affectionate leave of his old comrades, who in return declared towards him their

unalterable esteem. He was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Pringle.

1796.

The regiment continued in Corsica until October 1796, when the lustre of Buonaparte's military glory at the head of the French armies incited to rebellion those of his countrymen who were dissatisfied with British rule. A band of Corsican emigrants, leagued with a French force, landed and was joined by many of the inhabitants. Marching upon Bastia, this increasing force summoned the British to surrender. To avoid so disgraceful a result of folly, the garrison was withdrawn, embarked on board the men-of-war in the bay, and conveyed to Porto Ferrajo in Elba, where it remained for some months before the British forces were wholly withdrawn from the Mediterranean.

1797.

In May, 1797, the regiment was in the bay of Gibraltar; it landed at Lisbon in July and became part of the army stationed there for a considerable period under Sir Charles Stuart.

1798.

In October 1798 it embarked at Lisbon for the East Indies; the ship touched at the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1799, when the regiment landed and was inspected by General Dundas, the governor, who noticed its soldier-like appearance in distinguished

terms. Disembarking at Madras in April, and continuing for a short time at Fort St. George, it then embarked for Ceylon. Adverse winds and strong currents prevented the ships making the island and obliged them to return to Fort St. George, where the troops disembarked in May and the same month marched to St. Thomas's Mount, about ten miles from Fort St. George. The regiment continued there until August 7th, when it returned to Madras.

On the 21st of August the 51st acted as guard of honour to his highness Meer Allum Bahadur, ambassador from the Subadar of the Deccan. It was then stationed in two lines extending from St. George's Gate to the Parade.

1800-1802.

At the end of January, 1800, the regiment, together with the Madras Europeans and Militia had the honour of escorting General Harris, the conqueror of Seringapatam, to the beach when he embarked for England. It remained at Fort St. George until again embarked for Ceylon, February 1800, and after a passage of three days, landed at Trincomalee, encamped there for a week, and then re-embarked for Colombo, where it arrived at the end of February. Before the regiment left Fort St. George, Lord Clive, governor of Madras, issued the following order :—

“Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 14th February, 1800.

“The right Hon. the Governor-General cannot permit H.M.'s 51st regiment to embark without expressing the satisfaction he has received from every part of their conduct since they have done duty at Fort St. George. The ordinary detail of garrison duty seldom furnishes matter

for particular praise; but the regularity and correctness of this excellent corps, as well in its interior economy as in the performance of its public duties, have been so uniform and exemplary, that his lordship cannot take leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Pringle, without offering his particular thanks to that meritorious officer, and requesting that he will communicate to the officers and men of the regiment his lordship's marked approbation."

The strength of the regiment at this time was four hundred and fifty rank and file.

In December, General Wellesley was appointed to the command of a body of troops which were collected at Trincomalee for an attack on the Isle de France and other French possessions in the East Indies. The 51st was expecting to join this expedition, and the General obtained the Marquis of Wellesley's permission (*See Wellington's Dispatches Vol. I. pp 47,* 59,**) to take it, provided it was considered necessary. Had the regiment accompanied the expedition, it was arranged that the Bengal Volunteers should supply its place in the garrison of Trincomalee, but it was discovered that its services would not be required.

1803.

The 51st continued at Colombo until 31st January 1803, when the declaration of war against the King of Candy brought it into the field as part of Major-General Macdowall's division, consisting of two weak companies of Bengal Artillery, two companies of H.M.'s 19th Foot, the whole of the 51st, six hundred and twenty-five strong; one thousand Ceylon N.I., one company of Malays and a small corps of pioneers. When this force commenced its march, the regi-

ment was under the command of Major Logan; Colonel Baillie, the senior lieutenant-colonel, being appointed to a brigade. With a portion of the 51st and the grenadier company of the 19th forming the advance, Logan forced two strong and important posts, Gallee Gedrah and Geeriegamme, on the 19th February; at the former, the enemy fled panic-stricken without offering any resistance, and in the hurry of his flight left three curious brass cannon which were captured. At the latter post, a heavy but not destructive fire was kept up on the advance until the battery was carried. Although in this enterprise only two men, a sergeant and a private of the 19th were wounded, many fell victims to their great exertions; among whom was the regimental surgeon of the 51st. On the 24th and 25th February, the 19th and 51st regiments marched into the town of Candy. On the 12th of March treachery lured the British into the field in pursuit of the fugitive king; the flank companies of the army of Candy, formed into two divisions, the first of five hundred men under Colonel Baillie, the second of three hundred under Lieutenant-Colonel Logan, marched in pursuit on the morning of the 13th. Both detachments took different routes, but had only proceeded a few miles when they were received by a heavy fire from all directions. Lieutenant Frederick Hankey, brigade major of the King's troops in Colonel Baillie's division, was severely wounded. The superiority of the British musketry and the fire of the artillery accompanying the detachments eventually beat off the assailants, not however until some loss had been sustained.

The situation of the British even at this early

period was critical. The natives generally were hostile; provisions were failing, and the effects of a deadly climate began to tell severely upon the Europeans. On the 1st of April, General Macdowall left Candy to commence his march for Colombo, taking with him the 51st, the Ceylon N.I. and a part of the detachment of Bengal artillery. A truce had been entered into. The troops arrived at Colombo on the 9th without other loss than by sickness. The regiment was, however, in a very sickly state, Lieutenant Campbell had already fallen a victim to fever, Lieutenant and Adjutant Abraham Robinson died at Colombo on the 7th, and although it paraded nearly four hundred men under arms on the 11th April, scarcely one of these escaped hospital, and in less than three months three hundred of them had died. In April the regiment lost eighty-seven men by disease. One cause of this mortality was that the regiment, composed of old men and boys, having been in garrison at Colombo, almost since its arrival in Ceylon, was not prepared for the variable climate of Candy; the other was the march through a part of the country, especially unhealthy and unsuited to European constitutions. The deaths of both men and officers were of so frequent occurrence as to cast Colombo down in funereal gloom. The dead were buried in silence and without display, for it was prudent to conceal their sad fate from their suffering and anxious comrades. Yet melancholy as was the fate of these unfortunate soldiers, those who were left in Candy suffered one much more miserable. Confined in hospital by sickness, they were murdered in cold-blood; those still fit for duty, for a time defended themselves,

but at length exhaustion, and a promise that they should be permitted to depart in safety caused them to surrender their arms. Alas! they too soon discovered the baseness of their opponents. Deprived of their weapons they were surrounded and butchered. In the massacre, the 51st lost about thirty men; including Lieutenant Thomas Ormsby, acting-assistant-commissary of grain and provisions, and Sergeant Robert Stuart acting-provost-marshal with the rank of ensign.

After their recapture of Candy the natives blockaded the small fort of Dambadenia, garrisoned by fourteen convalescents of the 19th regiment and twenty-two Malays, under Ensign John Grant and Ensign Smellie. Repeatedly summoned to surrender his post, Grant, although in a weak and sickly state, nobly refused; he defended himself until relieved by Captain Robert Blackall, with fifty men of the 51st and as many Sepoys. This service was performed with the loss of only two men of the 51st; the one eager to attack the Candians on the opposite side of the Kaymelle river, attempting to swim across it, was carried away by the stream and drowned. The other having taken an opportunity of drinking some of the strong liquors his party was ordered to destroy, wandered into the woods and was no more heard of. In General Orders the Governor offered to Captain Blackall "his perfect approbation of the vigour and activity with which he conducted the relief," and to Ensigns Grant and Smellie* "his high sense of the spirit with which they

* Peter Smellie belonged to the 51st, to which he was appointed in 1803. He served with the regiment during the war in Ceylon and in the Peninsula, where he was several times wounded.

defended that post, under circumstances of extraordinary distress."

With Candy again in their possession, the Candians, were able not only to menace the Europeans at the several posts occupied by them, but even to make preparations for the attack of the British settlements. The district of Matura being first threatened, Lieutenant Stamer, 51st, was appointed fort-adjutant of Matura, and sent with twenty-five Europeans and fifty Sepoys to strengthen the principal military station. He was shortly afterwards superseded by Captain Beaver, 19th regiment, who on the 27th August started to take Tengalle. In driving from their intrenchment a strong opposing force posted behind a low wall near Dickwelle, Sergeant Aird of the 51st and Corporal Maitland, 65th, were wounded, the former in two places—but these were the only casualties; Captain Beaver recovered the fort on the 28th, and received the Governor's thanks for so doing.

Upon the receipt of the news of the capture of Hangwele, Lieutenant C. W. Mercer, 51st, was ordered to march with thirty Europeans and twenty-five Sepoys, to reinforce an advanced party of twenty-five Sepoys at Kadavilly, with whom he was to attack the enemy. Mercer acquitted himself in the most satisfactory manner. He defeated the enemy on the evening of the 21st, and again on the 22nd, when he carried a battery at the bridge of Putchilla, capturing some Cingalese guns and forty prisoners. He then marched to Hangwele, where he was left in command. The districts of Putlam and Chilauw were cleared before the end of August by three detachments under

Lieutenant James Campbell, Captain Blackall and Lieutenant White all of the 51st, but Lieutenant Mercer continued engaged in constant skirmishes about Hangwele. So arduous indeed was his duty that his health failed him, not however before he had won the approbation of General Macdowall, who remarked "that he had hitherto defended the place with great vigour and judgment," and who before relieving him of his fatiguing command, published the following order to the troops serving in Ceylon :—

"5th September, 1803.

"The Governor requests Lieutenant Mercer to accept his thanks for the great ability, firmness and intrepidity which he has displayed in the defence of Hangwele.

"He regrets sincerely that the health of that officer has suffered by his successful and honourable exertions, and considers it of too much value to be endangered by a long continuance of so arduous and fatiguing a command.

"His Excellency has heard with great pleasure how ably and effectually Lieutenant Mercer has been seconded by Lieutenant McNeagh of H.M's. 77th regiment, doing duty with the 51st, and all the officers of his detachment, and highly approves of the spirited and zealous conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates."*

* London Gazette, No. 15689, p. 406. Charles Wilkinson Mercer was Lieutenant 6th July, 1796, 51st Regiment; Captain 27th June, 1803, 51st Regiment; died of fever at Walcheren 1809. The above Gazette also says "His Excellency is highly pleased with the firm, temperate, and humane conduct of Captain James Shortt, 51st Regiment at Bellingham, and has no doubt but that so striking an instance of justice and clemency at the present moment, will have the most beneficial effect on the native inhabitants of these settlements." Captain Shortt had been detached to Bellingham to punish the rebellious leaders of the confederacy. He was received by the inhabitants with every testimony of submission and respect, and found that the most culpable among them had been driven out of the place. By observing mildness

On the morning of the 5th September, Captain William Pollock, 51st Regiment, marched from Colombo with a small party to reinforce Hangwele, which was attacked next morning by the grand army of the Candians, led by the king in person. Pollock's opportune arrival saved Mercer. Anxious to bring the Candians to close quarters, the British offered no resistance until the former had advanced to within two hundred yards of their position. There the Candians suddenly halted as if afraid to come nearer, when Pollock, seeing their hesitation, sent Mercer with a detachment through an unseen path in the wood to outflank them. Both parties of British commenced their attack at the same moment; resistance continued for about two hours, when a cannon shot falling near the king, he fled with precipitation, followed by his whole army. With a loss of only two men wounded, Pollock recovered two English six-pounders, one English three-pounder, one hundred and twenty English firelocks, a royal Candian standard, ammunition and accoutrements, besides one hundred and fifty Bengal and Madras Lascars, and twenty-six Malays. The triumph was complete. On the 9th, Pollock led his small force against the enemy in their stronghold of Kolloagille, and by an impetuous attack carried it. Proceeding onwards he captured the post of Poora-pettia, and entering the Candian territory at Sittivacca he drove the enemy from the fort of Apoola-pitty where he halted the night. On the 12th, having reached Organda he fell in with the

and humanity as well as firmness in the execution of his orders, Captain Shortt soon restored this populous village to perfect tranquillity under British rule.

remains of the army he had defeated at Hangwele, and after an obstinate resistance on their part, again defeated them. He then pursued his march on Rowanelly and, arriving at the river, found the opposite bank lined with batteries to resist his crossing. The enemy kept up a fire of round and grape on the troops, who halted until a ford should be discovered, when the advance led by Captain Hankey and Lieutenant Mercer rushed impetuously across the stream and drove the enemy from their guns. The village of Rowanelly, one of the most populous in the kingdom of Candy and the seat of a very noble palace which the King had lately erected for his residence in the most sumptuous style of Indian magnificence, fell into his hands; the artillery, ammunition and provisions which the King had collected for his warfare were captured, but the palace was burnt to the ground.

On the 13th, Captain Pollock reported his success in the following letter:—

“Avisavalle, September 13, 1803.

“Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Major-General Macdowall that I marched yesterday morning with the detachment under my command for Rowanella. I found the enemy posted at all the passes on the road, and very strong batteries erected for their defence, from which they were driven with considerable slaughter; and I am happy to say with only the loss of one gun Lascar, Tindal, wounded on our side. On arriving at Rowanelly river, we found the opposite bank lined with batteries and several pieces of cannon, from which the enemy kept up a heavy fire of round and grape shot, and a constant fire of musketry; not being sufficiently acquainted with the state of the river to attempt fording it immediately, the detachment was here obliged to halt a few minutes; when a ford was discovered, Captain Hankey and Lieutenant Mercer with the advance instantly pushed over, and Captain Buchan, with his detachment, appearing at

this moment on the enemy's right flank, they fled in all directions.

"I have the honour to enclose a return of ordnance and stores* captured upon this occasion, all of which I have brought off. I have much pleasure in reporting the good behaviour of the whole detachment, and the obligations I am under to Captain Buchan for the effectual support he afforded me, notwithstanding the great difficulties he had to encounter from the extreme badness of the road by which he advanced on the north bank of the Calany Gunga. The two detachments took up their quarters for the night in the palace, and this morning finding the enemy had retreated into the interior of their territory, I ordered the palace and village of Rowanelly to be burnt, which was completely done, and I returned here about eleven o'clock.

"I shall proceed to-morrow to Hangwele, and there await General Macdowall's further orders.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir, your obedient servant,
"(Signed) W. POLLOCK,
"Captain 51st Regiment."

On the same day, after the receipt of Captain Pollock's letter, the Governor issued the following order:—

"Captain William Pollock of H.M.'s. 51st Regiment in command of a detachment from the garrison of Colombo, having by a rapid succession of brilliant and important victories driven the grand army of the Candians, commanded by the king in person, out of the British territories, taken all their artillery, and their royal standard, recovered from them many of the Malays and gun Lascars who were made prisoners by treachery at Candy, and finally seized the magazine and stores prepared by them at Rowanelly, within their own limits, His Excellency the Governor is unable to express in adequate terms his lively sense of the great services rendered to his government by that distinguished officer, and the small but heroic detachment which he commands.

* For which see Asiatic Annual Register for 1804, chronicle p. 53, whence the above letter is taken. The date of the letter is there given as the 30th September, but that is evidently a misprint.

“ He requests him, however, to accept his thanks, and to communicate them to Captain John Buchan of H.M.’s Ceylon N.I., Captain Frederick Hankey of H.M.’s 19th regiment, and all the officers who have so nobly seconded his exertions, as well as to Mr. John Orr, assistant-surgeon of the Bengal artillery, for the signal service rendered by him in taking charge of the Lascars whom we recovered from the enemy.

“ His Excellency further desires Captain Pollock to assure the non-commissioned officers and privates of his high approbation of their spirited and exemplary conduct.”*

During the latter part of 1803, several detachments from the 51st acted in petty attacks on villages and places infested by the last relics of opposition. Lieutenants Mercer and Keyt accompanied Captain Macpherson to Avisavelly in October, on the 30th No-

* William Pollock was appointed Ensign 31st March, 1780, 61st Regiment, and served with that corps in the island of Minorca to February, 1782, being present at the siege of Fort St. Philip from the 19th August, 1781 to January, 1782. Removed to the 51st, February 11th, 1782; was a prisoner of war January to June, 1782, when the regiment returned to England. Lieutenant 20th April, 1787; served in England and Ireland from 1782 to 1792; stationed at Gibraltar from the beginning of 1792 to November, 1793, and then embarked with the regiment for Toulon: he continued to serve in the Mediterranean until 1797, being present at the capture of St. Fiorenza and the siege of Calvi; and afterwards attached as Adjutant to a corps of Corsicans employed with the British. Appointed captain 3rd March, 1795, 51st Regiment, and served with it in Portugal from 1797 to October, 1798, and from thence proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope and East Indies, where he remained until March, 1805. He then returned to Europe with dispatches from the commander of the forces, as Major (7th April, 1804) of the 3rd Ceylon Regiment, and was employed upon recruiting service in Ireland from December, 1805 to August, 1806. Appointed Lieutenant-Colonel 20th August, 1806, 101st Regiment, with which he served in the island of Jersey, North America and the West Indies; Colonel 4th June, 1814; died 1st November, 1816.

vember Lieutenant Maurice O'Connel ravaged the Candian territory; in December Captain Blackall dispersed their levies and burnt their barracks. The 51st lost in 1803 and the beginning of 1804, Thomas Anthony Reeder, Esq., surgeon, Lieutenant Patrick Campbell, Lieutenant Peter Campbell, Lieutenant and Adjutant Abraham Robinson, Lieutenant Alexander Moore,* Lieutenant Henry Stamer, Lieutenant Dominic O'Donnel, Lieutenant Maurice O'Connel.

1804-1807.

The services of the regiment, after the suppression of the outbreak, were of the ordinary kind, and endured until 1807. Captain Pollock was appointed to a majority in the 3rd Ceylon Regiment; Lieutenant Mercer received a company in the 51st, 27th June, 1803; Captain Blackall† became major of the regiment, and in November, 1806, was appointed to the command of Point de Galle; in June, 1806, Colonel Miles Nightingale of the 51st was appointed Military secretary to the governor and commander-in-chief in India. The regiment was then placed under the command of Major Dunkin.

On the 24th of January, 1807, a general order was issued by Major-General Maitland, governor and commander of the forces, allowing the men of the

* Died at Colombo, May, 1803.

† Robert Blackall entered the army as ensign, 31st July, 1788, 51st Regiment; Lieutenant 28th March, 1792, 51st Regiment; Captain 5th September, 1795, 51st Regiment; Major 14th March, 1805, 51st Regiment; retired 13th July, 1809; died in Nelson Street, Dublin, 29th June, 1840.

51st to volunteer into the 19th Foot, then stationed at Colombo. On the 5th of February the 51st marched from Colombo to Point de Galle. Contrary to the expectation of Major-General Maitland, the men of the 51st declined to volunteer into the 19th for further service in Ceylon, the grave of so many of their comrades, so another order was issued allowing them to volunteer into any other regiment serving in India. This order speedily carried a great number to the 22nd Foot, in Bengal, and in order that the rest of the men fit for Indian service might be induced to volunteer, the officers and staff of the regiment were ordered to remain at Point de Galle, where a strong detachment stayed even after 25th March, 1807, when the staff departed for England. The remains of the detachment left for England a few weeks afterwards. The regiment landed at Gravesend, September 14th, marched to Chatham barracks and thence to Chichester.

1808.

In the early part of 1808 it was stationed at Gosport, and about April went to Guernsey, where it continued until the 26th of July, when it landed at Portsmouth. On the 1st of August it returned to Chichester, marched to Portsmouth on the 18th, and embarked in three transports to join the army assembling under Sir David Baird at Falmouth for Corunna. At the head of a division of eleven thousand men, Baird sailed from Falmouth October 8th, and after a favourable passage anchored at Corunna on the 13th. Instead of being welcomed

with the enthusiasm expected from a people whose freedom and national honour they came to fight for and maintain, the British were received with coldness amounting almost to aversion; their presence it was urged was not necessary, and the Junta of Galicia positively refused to sanction their disembarkation without orders from the central Junta established at Madrid. They were therefore compelled to remain in their transports until an extraordinary courier should return from Madrid with the necessary order. This courier returned on the 22nd with an order *permitting* the British to land at Corunna in the event of it being found impracticable for them to go by sea to Santander; and should they land under these circumstances, it was only to be in detachments of two or three hundred men, who were to be immediately sent on to Castille without waiting for their baggage. By the 28th of October the whole army was landed, and the light brigade under Craufurd on its march towards Astorga, where the 51st, six hundred rank and file under Lieutenant-Colonel Darling,* arrived about the 20th November.

* Sir Ralph Darling, G.C.H. Ensign 15th May, 1793, 45th Regiment; Lieutenant, 2nd September, 1795, 45th Regiment; Captain, 6th September, 1796, 45th Regiment; Major, 2nd February, 1800, 4th West India Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th July, 1801; 69th Regiment, exchanged to 51st (with Colonel M. Nightingale) 8th May, 1806; Colonel, 25th July, 1810; Major-General, 4th June, 1813; Lieutenant-General, 27th May, 1825; General, 23rd November, 1841; Colonel, 69th Foot, 5th February, 1848, died at 39 Brunswick Square, Brighton, 2nd April, 1858. In 1793, the slaves in the island of Granada, assisted by the French from Guadaloupe, having revolted and murdered the Governor and upwards of forty of the principal inhabitants, he was employed with his regiment, (the

1809.

To follow the regiment through all the minor movements of a campaign distinguished as much for its many horrors as for the brilliant but solitary action which ended it, would be to enumerate only such harrowing details as must always accompany an army retreating before brave men, superior in numbers and determined to punish their opponents. That terrible retreat must however always furnish to both present and future British soldiers one sad lesson—the punishment which attends a relaxation of discipline. Toil and hardships are not more inexorable than the bayonets of the foe, but while the foe was held in majestic defiance, the undismayed British offered the sad spectacle of an invincible army falling into demoralisation and impotence, through its own way-

45th), in quelling the insurrection. In January, 1797, volunteered on the expedition against Trinidad, was present at the destruction of the Spanish ships of war, and surrender of the island. In July, 1799, proceeded with the expedition against the Dutch settlement of Surinam, was employed in the arrangements for the capitulation, and present at the surrender of that colony. In April, 1801, proceeded with the expedition against the Danish and Swedish islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, and was present at their reduction. In September, 1808, the 51st being ordered on active service, he resigned his staff employment (Principal Assistant-Adjutant-General) and took the command of it. Joined the army under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was present during the advance and retreat, the action at Lugo, and battle of Corunna. In July, 1809, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Force sent to the Scheldt under the Earl of Chatham, and was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing. On the return of the expedition he resumed his staff appointment at the Horse Guards.

wardness and impatience under difficulties many of which might be avoided. The severe skirmish at Lugo to some extent restored discipline, by teaching the troops how necessary to their safety it was to act under strict control and military combination. They found that in the presence of the enemy, the habits of the brigand were the means of certain destruction.

On the morning of the 7th January, 1809, the enemy assailed the British position by advancing upon its centre with four guns under a strong support of cavalry. Those guns being silenced by the first round of the British artillery, Soult sent forward two heavy columns of infantry against the British right and left flanks; and so compelled Moore to expose his strength, and almost brought on a general action. Of these attacks, that on the left was most formidable. Five guns, accompanying the French infantry, opened fire upon the 76th then holding an advanced position on some rising ground. The pickets were driven in with loss, and the line itself, after throwing in one or two volleys, fell back until it joined the 51st, when both regiments opened their fire. Hastening to the spot, Moore arrived to find them gallantly sustaining the combat, but at a disadvantage, for they were over-matched. Nevertheless the position must be maintained, and fresh troops could not be brought to their assistance. He then turned to the men of his old regiment—some of whom he had instructed with such patient care, and whom he had led to victory—“and reminded them how much he expected at their hands, and placed himself in their front. There needed no further efforts to restore the battle. The line cheered, threw in a volley and rushed on with the bayonet, before

which the enemy's column immediately gave way. The French were severely galled in retiring, and lost by the reconnaissance about four hundred men." This affair cost the regiment two men killed, and twelve wounded; among the latter was Captain D. Roberts, brigade-major to General Leith in whose division the 51st served, who lost his hand.* The retreat then continued with increasing distress until the army reached Corunna.

In the battle of the 16th January, the 51st formed part of the second line, and although not very severely engaged, suffered a loss of one sergeant and four men killed, twenty men wounded, and again distinguished itself. Lieutenant-Colonel Darling received the medal for commanding the regiment in this action; and the regimental colour bears the word "CORUNNA" in perpetual recollection of the struggle.

* "In this onset a remarkable circumstance merits notice. Brigade-Major Roberts having placed himself voluntarily in the front rank, attacked and killed with his sword a French officer; but his outstretched hand was at the instant shot through in two places by two French soldiers. Then before one of these could recover his musket he was transfixed, by the bayonet of an Irish soldier named Connor, who bayoneted also two other Frenchmen, and his prowess was rewarded by promotion. The troops who fought in this sharp conflict, received heartfelt praises from the General, who witnessed their valour."—Moore's 'Life of Sir John Moore.' Vol. 2. p. 208. Captain Roberts after serving throughout the Peninsula War, and attaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the regiment, died at Havre in 1819, in the 63rd year of his age. At the battle of the Bidassoa he was struck in the back by a musket ball, which, lodging beneath the shoulder blade, remained unextracted to the hour of his death. It is not generally known that he was the author of the humorous poem "Johnny Newcome in the Army," the second part of which received the last touches from the hand of the colonel only a few days before his death.

Intermixed with the members of other corps, a confused and reckless multitude, the 51st embarked on board several transports during the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th, and disembarked at different ports in England between the 20th and 25th. Early in February most of the men had assembled at head-quarters, Sandown barracks, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mainwaring. It appears by a return that at this time the regiment consisted of upwards of eight hundred rank and file, including nearly one hundred men missing during the retreat. On the 2nd April it left Sandown Barracks under Colonel Mainwaring and marched into Devonshire, continuing in Kingsbridge Barracks from the 2nd May until 19th June, when it moved to the barracks at Berryhead.

By a general order, obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Darling, and dated in May, 1809, the regiment was made a light infantry regiment, and first reviewed as such by Major-General Browne at Berryhead.

On the 2nd of July the 51st, six hundred and twenty-five strong, after leaving behind the men unfit for duty, embarked at Berryhead in several small vessels and sailed for Portsmouth. At Spithead it was transferred to H.M.S. 'L'Impétueuse,' sailed for the Downs where the fleet of warships and transports for Walcheren was assembled, and on the 29th arrived off the island, disembarking on the following day. On the morning of the 1st August the troops advanced to invest Flushing, an operation resolutely opposed by the French who were, however, compelled to retire. The left column under Brigadier-General Houston, consisting of the 51st and first

battalion 82nd regiment, had been ordered to march through Middleburg to East Zouburg to communicate with Lieutenant-General Lord Paget at West Zouburg, and to observe Ramakins on the left. Houston found the enemy in the village of Abeylen, about a mile and a half from Middleburg, protected by a breast-work and abattis armed with three six-pounders, the enclosure on each side of the road being also lined with chasseurs. The village was immediately attacked and carried with great gallantry by the advanced guard, consisting of the 51st regiment and a battalion company of the 82nd. Three pieces of cannon were captured. The column then proceeded to East Zouburg, when the French again made a stand, but Houston having prepared to turn the village, pressed vigorously forward at the same time along the road and forced them to retire with the further loss of one six-pounder, and many killed, wounded and prisoners. He then took up a position about a quarter of a mile in front of East Zouburg, on each side of the road from Flushing to Middleburg, placing two field-pieces in battery on the road. "Nothing," says the dispatch, "could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day." The 51st lost two men, the one killed, the other wounded. These are the only losses in action officially notified during its services in the island, although employed in the batteries and ordinary siege duties throughout the bombardment of Flushing. On the occasion of the sortie of the French from Flushing on the 7th August, the regiment, in conjunction with the 95th, fell upon the enemy and "assisted mainly in deciding the affair." After a violent onset, the enemy

was gallantly repelled and driven back into his stronghold, when the regiment returned to its quarters. In this affair it is not returned as having suffered any loss. Its losses, however, by fever were not so insignificant : they included Captains Mercer (the hero of Hangwele) and Bloomfield, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Jennings.

The martial history of the regiment finds no illustration in this woeful campaign, where the baffled mind of a general whose incompetency almost rendered him criminal in retaining the command, allowed forty thousand British troops to fret in inaction during the period they should have been employed with vigour, and whose love of health and ease caused him to desert them when their camp was converted into a monstrous hospital by the pestiferous air of the marshes in which they were quartered. The 51st was more fortunate than some of the regiments in leaving Walcheren on the 7th September : it arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th, and during the remainder of the year was stationed at Horsham and Steyning barracks, except a detachment under Major Dunkin* which marched to Portsmouth on the 4th November, and a second time entered the Scheldt but rejoined at Horsham before the expiration of 1809.

1810.

The regiment remained in Steyning barracks during the whole of 1810.

* Brevet-Major John H. Dunkin, from h. p. 9th Foot, was appointed Major of the 51st, 25th June, 1803, vice Castleman who resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 77th, November 18th, 1809,

1811.

On the 26th January, 1811, it marched from Steyn-
ing to Portsmouth, and on the 28th embarked for
Lisbon on board H.M.S. "Danemark," "Vengeur"
and "Revenge." The "Danemark" with three com-
panies under Major Rice separated from the fleet in
a gale of wind; she reached Lisbon on the 19th
February, where by the 29th, the whole regiment,
six hundred and fifty strong, was assembled in bar-
racks under Lieutenant-Colonel Mainwaring. Early
in March the 51st left Lisbon to join Wellington's
army then in pursuit of Massena, and passing through
Leyria while the flames that consumed it still raged
and presented a frightful picture of ruin and desolation,
the young soldiers continued their march to the army
along a path broadly marked by the putrifying carcasses
of dead French soldiers stretched beside the wreck
accumulated by their wanton, shameful outrages.
The regiment joined Wellington at the village of
Carripinar, and first bivouacked on the heights
beyond it. "Here," says Major Mainwaring in his
sketch of the regiment's services in the Peninsula,
"we suffered most dreadfully from want of food.
We were nearly a week without either bread or spirits,
having but the lean and tough ration of beef killed
and served out instantane-ly to the troops, popped half
alive into the pot; and happy was the individual who
could add thereto an onion, or the slightest vegetable

being succeeded by Captain Sparks. Dunkin was a brave soldier, who
won glory for the 77th at Rodrigo and Badajoz, where he was slightly
wounded.

to put into the water in which this carrion was boiled, and misalled soup; this place the soldiers christened 'Starvation Camp.'"

Falling back from the lines of Torres Vedras, and beaten at Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova and Foz d'Arouce, Massena concentrated his force on the Sierra de Moita, where Wellington, also concentrating his forces followed him. The whole British army assembled at Moita on the 19th March, where with the exception of the 3rd and 6th divisions which continued in pursuit of the enemy, it remained until provisions were sent up from Lisbon. The lack of provisions was at this time very severely felt by the men, who were greatly exhausted by their severe operations. On the 28th, the troops from Moita assembled at Celerico, bringing with them the reinforcements of which the 51st formed part; these were then made into the 7th division under Major-General Houston. Early on the 29th, Wellington sent his columns, the 1st and 7th divisions forming his centre, to attack the nearly impregnable mountain-town of Guarda; a severe struggle was expected, but contrary to all expectation, the French retired in great confusion and without firing a shot. Wellington met them again at Sabugal on the Coa, where he attacked them on the 3rd April. The 7th division was in reserve. A fierce combat, which Wellington truthfully designates as "one of the most glorious actions that British troops were ever engaged in," terminated in the utter defeat of the French, who on the 5th crossed the frontier and left Portugal free from their dishonouring presence. The 7th division then went into cantonments at Villa Vella and remained there

until Massena's advance to raise the siege of Almeida in the beginning of May.

The 51st was next called into action at Fuentes d'Onor on the 3rd May. This was the first occasion on which the regiment was assembled with the rest of the army. During the night it had been on outpost duty, and throughout the day, when the French attacked the village it remained under arms in reserve, but was not engaged. Next night it moved to the right with the rest of the division. The 7th division, occupying the hill of Nava d'Aver, supported Julian Sanchez the partisan chief. At this point, Wellington's position was peculiarly open to an attack from Rodrigo, and was here first assailed. The left wing of the division was driven from Poço Velho with loss, when the riflemen of the light division being sent to Houston's assistance, restored the fight. After defeating Sanchez, General Montbrun attacked and turned the right of the 7th division, and having defeated by his superior squadrons the English cavalry sent to its relief, then hurled his victorious horsemen upon the 7th division with such impetuosity that a portion of it was surprised and suffered accordingly. An immense column of cavalry burst upon the 51st while in line, but the regiment, though mostly composed of young soldiers, "stood like a solid rock," and giving a withering volley, repulsed them with great loss, then retired from the right by companies through a small wood and reformed its line beneath a heavy cannonade on some rising ground. The battle was now in a critical state: fortune seemed to hover between the two armies, undecided as to which of them was worthy

of her favours. Wellington then ordered the 7th division to cross the Turones, and move down the left bank to Frenada; a movement which was skilfully executed. The 51st was distinguished for judicious skirmishing, as well as for its able retreat in the presence of a large force of cavalry and infantry, eager for its destruction. In his dispatch, Wellington remarks that "the movement of the troops upon this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances." Having crossed the river, the regiment was ordered to occupy the village of Frenada, and defend the ford below the bridge to the last extremity. The light division, however, having stopped the advance of the French, the village of Fuentes became the centre of the fight. The loss of the 51st was five rank and file wounded.

After the evacuation of Almeida Wellington ordered the 3rd and 7th divisions with the 2nd German hussars to besiege Badajoz. On the evening of the 24th May the 7th division invested Fort St. Christoval, against which fire was opened on the morning of the 2nd June from four batteries on the right of the Guadiana. In the siege operations up to the night of June 5th, the regiment lost nine rank and file wounded. By the 6th a practicable breach had been made, and the fort was stormed that night. Houston ordered a detachment under Major Macintosh, 85th regiment, to carry the work. In his dispatch Wellington says, "the men advanced under a very heavy fire of musketry and hand grenades from the outworks, and of shot and shells from the town, with the utmost intrepidity and in the best order to the bottom of the breach; the advanced guard being led by Ensign

Dyas of the 51st regiment, who volunteered to perform this duty; but they found the enemy had cleared the rubbish from the bottom of the escarp; and notwithstanding that they were provided with ladders it was impossible to mount it. They retired with some loss." Fire was again opened on St. Christoval on the 7th, and continued until the 9th, when a second attempt was made to carry the work by escalade. Major McGeechy (11th Foot) of the 17th Portuguese commanded the detachment. It advanced about 9 p.m. in the best order and with great determination, and headed by its old leader, Ensign Dyas. But arriving at the foot of the breach, they again found it impossible to mount by means of their ladders, still too short, as the enemy had again cleared away the rubbish from the foot of the escarp. Before abandoning the attempt, now clearly hopeless, the troops suffered very much; Major McGeechy was killed, yet singularly enough the intrepid Dyas was untouched. The regiment lost Lieutenant Westropp and twenty-six rank and file killed; Captain Smellie, Lieutenants Beardsley and Hicks (all severely), three sergeants and sixty-three rank and file wounded; four rank and file missing.*

In admiration of his bravery at the first storm, Lord Wellington offered personally to Ensign Dyas a lieutenancy in any corps in the army; but his attachment to the 51st led him to wait for his turn

* This list taken from the London Gazette does not agree with that accompanying a short account kept by the regiment in the *Digest* of its services, which gives as the wounded, besides the above officers, nine sergeants, three buglers, and one hundred and sixty-two rank and file.

of promotion, rather than quit the regiment, and he was rewarded in a few days afterwards through the death of Lieutenant Westropp who was killed in the second attack. Joseph Dyas entered the 51st from the Louth Militia as Ensign, 31st August, 1809; became Lieutenant 11th July, 1811; Captain 14th December, 1820, 1st Ceylon Regiment; retired on h.p. of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment 9th August, 1821; retired from the army 1826; died at Ballymena 5th May, 1850. Captain Dyas was especially noticed by Sir Henry Torrens when he inspected the 51st at Hampton Court in 1821.

This failure compelled Wellington to convert the siege of Badajoz into a blockade, and turn his attention to Soult, who having collected nearly the whole of his force was now menacing the British. On the 13th June, Wellington retired to Albuera staying there until the 17th, when he crossed the Guadiana and took up a strong position between Aronches, Elvas and Campo Mayor, where the 7th division bivouacked until the 18th July, when the French having broken up from their position on the Guadiana and occupied Truxillo, the British were quartered in the healthy towns along the frontiers, their right at Estremoz, their left across the Tagus at Castello Branco. The 51st proceeded from Campo Mayor to Sabugal, Alfayates and Villa Mayor, where it arrived on the 9th August and remained until the 22nd September. Wellington had intended to invest Ciudad Rodrigo, and for that purpose caused the 7th division to occupy Guinaldo, a town only three leagues from the fortress; but learning that the place had been reinforced his intentions were abandoned. On the 25th, the 7th

division was placed in reserve at Albergueria; on the 27th, when the French advanced in great force from Salamanca, and compelled the British to retreat to a strong position near Sabugal, the 3rd and 7th divisions occupied the second line between Alfayates; but in these operations the regiment is not returned as having suffered loss. The division then went into winter quarters; the 51st being stationed at Pena Macor where it remained during the rest of the year.*

1812.

On the 10th January the regiments of the 7th division assembled at Pena Macor, its head-quarters, and the division having proceeded to Sabugal and Alfayates, on the 13th reached Guinaldo whence it started for Rodrigo. Sent to cover the siege of Rodrigo by occupying the passes of the Sierra de Gaeta, the division had no opportunity of taking an active part in the actual struggle. The regiment was cantoned in the village Pajo in Spain, whence it sent four officers' pickets to the front; the two most advanced being posted on the top of mountain passes, which were covered with snow, several feet deep, were especially exposed to very harassing service. "We suffered most dreadfully from cold, having to dig deep into the snow to make our fire, and then sitting crowded round it with our toes burning and our backs freezing; these picket nights were most dismal and

* See the *United Service Magazine*, August, 1844, p. 518 for a description of the sojourn in Pena Macor by Major Mainwaring of the 51st; the compiler here begs to acknowledge his obligations to that officer's graphic narrative.

dreary, and the constant howling of wolves, though they never approached or molested us, added not a little to the horror and gloominess. The duty was rather severe, for we came on every third night, and I well remember the agreeable feelings and cordial welcome I used to give the officer who came to relieve me, and the look of utter despair depicted on his countenance when he looked round on the misty and gloomy scene where he was destined to pass the next twenty-four hours; these were two strong passes on the Sierra de Gaeta through which the enemy might have advanced to raise the siege. When not on duty we had good woodcock shooting, which, besides the amusement, added considerably to our fare, not always the most sumptuous in the world, and when at night in the miserable hovel of the village, we gathered round a cheerful fire, we ate and drank and laughed away, we envied not kings in their downy beds, sleeping as soundly on our muddy floors as princes in their marbled palaces. The bravery of our fellow soldiers at Rodrigo at length released us from this cold duty, and we returned to Penamacor, from whence we soon started for the South of Portugal, crossing the Tagus as before at Villavelha."

After the fall of Rodrigo, the regiment crossed the Guadiana under General Sir T. Graham, who with the 6th and 7th divisions marched by Valverde and Santa Martha upon Llerena to join Hill, whose forces assembled at Almendralejos, in covering the siege of Badajoz. From leaving Rodrigo, it made no halt of any consequence until its arrival at Elvas, where it bivouaced in an olive grove outside the town and immediately beneath Fort La Lippe, until the army con-

centrated. Having remained here a few days, the covering army moved into Spain, crossing the Guadiana by a bridge of boats above Badajoz, to occupy its position. When quartered in some villages, distant about eight leagues from Llerena, Graham suddenly ordered the 51st to start to surprise the French troops lying there. Accompanied by a hundred German rifles, and two light guns, the regiment marched in the midst of a pouring rain; but the French having received information of the movement, deserted Llerena and fell back on their main body. The city being taken possession of, in the middle of the night news arrived of Soult's approach in force, and a retreat was necessarily forthwith commenced, when the regiment returned to its quarters. After the expiration of a few days Sir T. Graham again determined to surprise the five thousand men Soult had placed in the city. The 51st again shared in the attempt. Just before dawn of the morning they reached Llerena. Sir Thomas, who with his staff had been out in front unknown to the troops, was fired upon by a vidette, and came galloping back upon the column. The men, taken by surprise, and thinking the French cavalry were upon them, began a heavy straggling fire, and for a few minutes were involved in great disorder. The assistant-surgeon of the regiment was unfortunately killed, and the paymaster shot through the arm during the confusion. Order was, however, at length restored, and the troops proceeding, found Llerena abandoned.

After a short stay in Llerena, Graham crossed the battle-field of Albuera and took up his position. It was hard fortune which denied the 51st an opportu-

nity to avenge its former repulse, and so claim a token of intrepid emprise which British soldiers will ever hail with the glowing pride of irresistible might. Badajoz—the grave of Englishmen—was, in 1811, a mighty and yawning chasm of death into which the 51st plunged fearlessly ; but because the torpid apathy of the government compelled Wellington to sue the terrible monster, as Picton bitterly remarked, *in forma pauperis*, and so lead to destruction troops who did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in the most desperate of futile attempts, the bravery of these troops not being attended with success, although from no fault of theirs, can have no reward or recognition. The word “Badajoz” is a hundred times marked in blood upon the regimental roll of the 51st ; but the silken banner which tells of the regiment’s glory from the plains of Minden to the burning jungles of Hindustan knows it not.

As the siege proceeded, Soult began to collect a force with which, having joined Drouet and Daricau, he intended to fight the great battle he believed to be Wellington’s real motive in undertaking a siege which he thought must be unsuccessful. His junction with those generals and advance upon the allies brought the crisis. Wellington, not strong enough to fight a pitched battle and assault the fortress at the same time, resolved to leave two divisions in the trenches and fight Soult with the remainder at Albuera. Graham with his covering divisions fell back on Albuera ; Hill on Talavera Real. But on the 6th April, the breeches being practicable the assault took place, and Badajoz fell by one of the most daring feats of arms ever accomplished by any soldiery. As soon as Soult

heard of the fall of the fortress, he halted the columns then marching as to a battlefield and fell back in great haste upon Llerena. The 7th division being ordered into cantonments at Castello Branco, the 51st left Borba, a pretty Portuguese town on the frontier, and passing the Tagus at Villavelha, it crossed the Spanish frontier on the 4th June. On the 5th it marched to Pedrogos, on the 6th to Sabugal halting until the 8th, when it marched to Albergeria. The heat of the weather rendered these marches so exhaustive that many men fell out from fatigue. On the 10th, Wellington, attended by the Prince of Orange, Marshal Beresford, General Hope, and numbers of inferior officers reviewed the 7th division. The 51st formed the right, the German brigade the left of the infantry line, and on the right of the whole were the brigades of cavalry and artillery. The line extended more than three miles. Taking post in the centre of the division his lordship received a general salute, all the officers remaining uncovered while the bands of the different regiments were playing "God save the King."

While encamped near Rodrigo, the division was joined on the 12th June by the remainder of the British Army, which, early in the morning of the 13th crossed the Agueda and marched upon Salamanca. On the 16th, the French were discovered drawn up on the heights in front of the town. The 7th division formed to attack them, but after a short skirmish they moved off through the city, leaving garrisons in some fortified convents and colleges. The division then forded the Tormes two miles above the city, and encamped within cannon shot of the walls. The bombardment of the forts was then commenced.

Marmont determined to raise the siege, took up a position near Salamanca on the 20th. About five p.m. Graham attacked him with the 68th and Brunswickers. A smart fight ensued, but the regiments being recalled, the French obtained full possession of the village of Moresco where he established himself. The 51st remained on picket all the night close to their advanced sentries, but was not engaged. That night Wellington slept on the ground amongst the troops, so great was his anxiety to frustrate Marmont's attempt.

The allies expected that the next morning would usher in a severe fight, but they were disappointed. "Day broke," says Major Mainwairing, "but no attack, the French lay with their arms piled, and proceeded with their cooking. Towards evening we perceived a single dragoon gallop to the summit of an eminence considerably to our right, which we had not occupied and which commanded a view of our position. This dragoon was soon joined by another, and so on until by degrees they had occupied it in great force, both with infantry and cavalry. Nothing further happened that night, and at break of day on the 22nd we were relieved by another regiment and proceeded as we imagined to join our division; but scarcely had we reached the place where the brigade was bivouaced, when it stood to its arms and moved on with us to the right and front for about a mile, then halting and deploying into line we were ordered to advance. The ground rose gradually in our immediate front and prevented us seeing the enemy, although so near; but showers of musket-balls which now began to whizz over our heads, and make casualties in our

ranks, soon guided us to our work—the capture of the hill we had seen occupied the previous evening. Our men advanced under a now tremendous fire as coolly and slowly as if on a morning parade; not a shot was fired, and when we came within about ten yards of a line of mustachioed Frenchmen, on we rushed with one loud British cheer, and away they went like lightning over the hill. The men were almost immediately halted and ordered to lie down, for the village, about one hundred yards off, and full of the enemy, now opened its fire; and having attained our object, we fell back just beneath the crest of the hill, where we were sheltered from the effect of the fire, which then ceased. We could only account for their not defending the post more obstinately by supposing they were unwilling to bring on a general action in the bad position they occupied, and accordingly at sunset that evening they fired two cannon-shot over our heads, and next morning not a Frenchman was to be seen; their fires were still in, and they had gone off without even burying the corpses of their countrymen who were slain in the affair.”

The 51st suffered considerably, it had Captain Smellie severely wounded, one man killed, three sergeants and fifteen men wounded.* Major Rice had his horse shot under him. Wellington in his dispatch on this occasion says, “the gallantry of the troops employed was conspicuous in the sight of both armies.”

On the morning of the 23rd, the whole French army

* London Gazette: the *Digest* says the regiment lost “upwards of thirty in killed and wounded.”

was discovered to have decamped towards the Douro, and was believed to be manœuvring with the intention of attacking the south of the British camp. The enemy crossed the Tormes at two a.m. of the 24th. As soon as Wellington was certain they had crossed the river, he sent the 7th division against them. About noon the French advanced as far as Calvarissa de Abaxo; but observing the disposition made for their reception, they crossed the Tormes to Huerta and returned to their old position. The forts being captured, the allied army broke up on the 28th, and marched towards the enemy then in retreat to the Douro. The march was exceedingly pleasant, the men were in high spirits, and their exultation was not damped by the extremely beautiful appearance of the country through which they passed; they were following a beaten enemy through a garden where clusters of ripening grapes and broad fields of changing corn gladdened the eye at every step. After a march of three days, the 7th division arrived at Medina del Campo, and remained until the 14th July, encamped on the north side of the town. On the 15th the division marched to Nava del Rey, and commenced a series of manœuvres to prevent the French getting between it and Rodrigo. On the 19th these movements were discontinued; the armies were marching in two parallel lines not more than a mile from each other and ready for battle. On the 21st, the British came within sight of Salamanca. After halting for dinner on the banks of the Tormes, they proceeded to a wood within five miles of the city where they encamped. As was so often the case, on the eve of Wellington's great battles, the night was spent in a terrible storm

of thunder, lightning and rain. Yet notwithstanding the intense misery of their situation, the soldiers saw that battle was before them and their exultation was even fiercer than the storm. Early on the 22nd, the division was aroused from a restless bivouac by the firing of the advanced guard. The morning was spent in manœuvres and skirmishing; the light troops of the 7th division assailed the position of Nuestra Señora de la Pena and gained some success, but the hard-fighting did not occur until afternoon. During the battle the 51st was placed in the second line; the 7th division having to support the 5th in rear of the village of Arapiles, had no chance of distinguishing itself. The regiment came out of action with a loss of only two men wounded. After the battle its principal service was supporting the light division in its attempt to cut off Foy's division. The regiment bears the word "SALAMANCA" upon its colours.

On the morning of the 23rd, it marched in pursuit of the enemy, crossed the Tormes, and leaving Medina del Campo on the left, reached Olmedo on the 27th, and encamped in a fir-wood on the banks of the river. On the 7th August, the regiment bivouaced within one mile of Segovia; after the next day's march it halted for four or five days in the grounds of the Palace of San Ildefonso, one of the most enchanting spots in all Spain. It was bivouaced on the green velvet banks of one of those clear rocky-bedded rivers with which Spain abounds; in the foreground of the bivouac were groves of trees, and the ground broken into hill and dale; the towers of the palace were just to be seen above the woods, and in the distance the dark blue Guadarama mountains were towering up to the azure realms of an August

sky. Leaving this fairy land the division toiled through the famous pass of Guadarama, winding round the different turns of the mountain with files extended, and the long train of mules and baggage bringing up the rear as far off as the eye could see. On the 11th, the regiment lost men in rescuing the German dragoons, surprised through the bad conduct of the Portuguese cavalry by the enemy at Majadahonda, and roughly handled; on the 12th it entered Madrid, where the whole division was quartered in one of the convents.

The 51st took a prominent part in the capture of the Retiro, which capitulated on the 14th. It was completely invested on the evening of the 13th, while the bells of Madrid were ringing their joyous peals to the citizens, who having illuminated their city, were revelling in the ecstasies of deliverance from the hated conquerors. Wellington sent detachments of the 3rd and 7th divisions to drive in the enemy's posts from the Prado, the botanical garden and the works they had constructed outside the Park wall; and before morning these detachments were established in the palace of the Retiro, and close to the exterior wall of Fort La China. In the morning, when the troops were preparing to attack La China, the fort capitulated, the garrison being surrendered prisoners of war. The only loss sustained by the British regiments was one man wounded of the 51st and another of the 68th; but the foreign regiments attached to the division lost a few more wounded. It is worthy of remark that the Eagles of the 13th and 51st *French regiments* were captured on this occasion, and both sent to England.

On the 21st, the regiment marched to the Escorial, where it remained until the 1st September. Being then sent to succour Clinton, falling back before Clausel, it marched to Arevalo and Olmedo, reached Valladolid on the 7th, and there confronted the enemy. On the 10th the march was resumed; on the 16th the 7th division was moved to the front, and had some hard marching and manœuvring to dislodge the enemy from his strong position on the heights on each side of the road leading to Burgos. Succeeding in its manœuvres, it halted in the evening near a small village within sight of Burgos, and next day encamped within two miles of the castle. The enemy's main body then marched towards Vittoria, leaving a strong garrison in the castle of Burgos, to which had been added a formidable outwork on the hill of St. Michael. This post having been captured, on the 21st the 7th division marched round the city and encamped about three leagues on the other side, between the besiegers and the enemy, where it remained until the 26th, moving then to Villa Tormes, where the division was broken up into brigades. On the 12th October, the 51st and 68th regiments left Villa Tormes and advanced to two small villages Upper and Lower Monasterio, on the left of the Vittoria road, to check the efforts of the French to raise the siege of Burgos. The regiments began to construct a breastwork across the valley; but on the advance of the enemy, on the 13th, the two working parties had to hide their tools in a pond of deep water and take to their arms. They marched to the heights in rear of the villages to receive the attack; which, not being given, after waiting until seven

o'clock next morning, they returned to the village. Not allowed to separate, in the evening the men were marched into the church* to be assembled at the earliest possible moment in case of emergency. Next day they took up a position on the hills, about a mile from the village. The sentinels of the two armies were within two hundred yards of each other, neither caring to bring on an action. At four p.m., the two regiments, relieved by two brigades of cavalry, returned to Villa Tormes, where, huddled together in the church, and drenched with the continued rain of the preceding day, the men slept on the bare stones. Leaving the church in the morning, they formed on a green near the town and piled arms, but were not allowed to take off their accoutrements. They remained

* "To this church there was but one door, through which the men of both regiments had to enter, and where a sentinel was placed. A dim taper suspended from the roof alone gave any light, and that scarcely sufficient for the men to see where to lay themselves for the night. There were no pews or divisions of any kind, and so the men of the two regiments were mixed in heaps over the whole edifice. About midnight the sentinel who was on guard at the church door had fallen into a sound sleep, and an awful stillness had gathered around the stony couches of the weary soldiers, when suddenly a man of the 51st jumped up from the depths of his slumber and awoke his comrades by frantically exclaiming that the enemy was coming in at the door! It is impossible to describe the dreadful confusion that ensued. Some began to load their muskets, others to fix their bayonets, and all to cry out to charge, charge out of the door. At length somebody ventured to the outside, and in a moment returned to say the alarm was groundless. The unconscious sentinel was the only person near the church. Later inquiry discovered that the man who raised the alarm had been dreaming, when, by his horrible announcement he broke the slumbers of his comrades."—See Green's *Vicissitudes of a Soldier's Life*, p. 116.

in readiness until the afternoon of the 18th when they started to meet the enemy, whose advanced guard had commenced the attack on the pickets. Lieutenant Lignewsky commanded the picket of the Brunswick Legion holding St. Olalla, and on being attacked, gallantly but foolishly, and in entire disobedience of orders, resisted and was captured with his picket. Finding themselves outnumbered, they retreated through Villa Tormes, keeping up a brisk fire on the advancing French, who vigorously continuing the pursuit, crossed the Tormes and were only stopped by the fire of six guns suddenly brought up and opened upon them.

On the evening of the 20th the French moved forward with about one thousand men to drive in the outposts from Quintana-Pulla and Olmos. The former was supplied by the 51st, it withdrew by order; but the latter was maintained with great spirit by the Chasseurs Britanniques. A fair opportunity of striking a blow being thus offered, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget was ordered to move with the 1st and 5th divisions upon the enemy's right flank, and this movement, being well executed, drove them back upon Monasterio, and permitted the British posts to be replaced in Quintana-Pulla.

On the evening of the 21st October the army began its retreat from the fatal castle of Burgos, during which the 51st suffered considerably. The 7th division was severely employed in the neighbourhood of Valladolid from the 24th to the 28th, when the French extended their right and endeavoured to force the bridges of Simancas and Valladolid. Both these bridges were defended by the 7th division, the 51st

being with the Earl of Dalhousie at the latter, which was held by one company of the regiment stationed in a strong Moorish gateway, and behind a barricade of carts, &c. thrown across the bridge, leaving only a passage of communication and for retreat. The rest of the division occupied convents and houses on the Valladolid side commanding the bridge, and lined some stone walls down to the river side. The French, from high ground on the opposite bank, opened with cannon and musketry on the bridge, where the company defending it, after remaining most gallantly until the mine was ready to spring, lost three men killed and fourteen wounded, besides Lieutenant Hickie whose right arm had to be amputated.* The bridge being blown up, and Valladolid evacuated, the retreat continued amidst dreadful sufferings, occasioned by the inclemency of the weather, and the scantiness of the supplies. In November, the regiment occupied quarters for a few days at Salamanca, where the enemy collected in great force on the 13th. They were offered battle which they declined to accept, so the retreat continued to Rodrigo, through storms of pelting rain. John Green, of the 68th, in his "Vicissitudes of a Soldier's Life," says, "It now began to rain very fast and continued all that day and most of the night. I accidentally found a biscuit bag and threw it over my shoulders, and every time it was saturated with water, my comrade and I wrung it out. By this means I kept much dryer than could have been expected; but after all I was nearly as wet as if I had been dipped in water. The rain fell in

* See *United Service Magazine*, September, 1844, p. 54.

torrents, and part of the country through which we passed was completely inundated. After dark we encamped in a wood, completely drenched, and almost lost in mire and water. We lay in our wet clothes exposed to the inclemency of the season, having nothing to partake of but cold water; our rum which would have been very acceptable, could not be obtained. After all, I got a good sleep on the wet ground until morning when we recommenced our march. I shall ever remember these days: we marched several miles up to the ankles in water, sometimes indeed up to the knees, and continued to move along through mud and mire until night, and then encamped in a place completely flooded with water. A shrubbery being near we cut down the boughs of the young trees, and piled them on the ground until we raised ourselves out of the water; and in this way made the best of our condition. Here we spent the night again without a morsel to eat or drink, except cold water: after all we were cheerful, keeping up each other's spirits. In the morning we fell in, and recommenced our retreat; but had to leave one of our poor fellows who had perished from cold and hunger: he was buried by his comrades, who with feelings of regret and sorrow consigned him to his long home.

“On the 16th we moved off, it being a fine morning, and soon had to encounter the worst road I ever saw: the whole of our baggage and part of our army having passed along, had made it like a quagmire. I have known some of our men sink in to the mud and stick as fast as possible, others have gone to their assistance and have stuck fast also! This was frequently the

case : hundreds of the men lost their shoes, and were obliged to walk barefoot the remainder of the retreat. I had a strap buckled tightly over each instep and under each shoe, so that I did not lose mine ; but I stuck fast in the mud. We at length got into a better road ; but had to quicken our pace, there being a considerable distance between us and the 5th division. The enemy, who were on our left flank, saw and took advantage of this opening in our line of march, by dashing into it and taking a good deal of our light baggage. Our general, Lord Dalhousie, was amongst the principal losers. At this period General Paget, riding to the rear to ascertain the cause of the 7th division being delayed, missed his road and was taken prisoner. The enemy pressing upon us, and our cavalry being distant, we were obliged to send the gunners of the flying artillery after them, our regiment and the 51st moving on to their support ; but the enemy scampered off at full speed with what booty they had obtained.

“ We at length got clear of the wood, and began to descend a steep hill from which we had a cheering view of the British cavalry drawn up on the opposite hill ; the sight was grand and encouraging to us. Having descended into the valley, we crossed a deep river, the water being as cold as ice ; in a few minutes we had to cross another river deeper than the former, and to augment our distresses, the enemy posted themselves, with twelve pieces of cannon on the hill from which we had just descended, and immediately commenced a desperate cannonading on our regiment and the 51st. We formed line and stood for six hours up to the ancles in mud and water, and during that period were completely exposed, having nothing to shelter us

from their fire; not a man however of our regiment was either killed or wounded. When the enemy's shots came near us we advanced two or three hundred yards, and the balls went over our heads a considerable distance; and when they shortened their quantity of powder, and the shots fell near us again, we retreated four or five hundred yards: by this means many lives were saved. After this we had to go to the brink of the river and remain there all night, to watch the enemy who were enjoying themselves in a village not more than half a mile distant."

In the skirmishes between the 15th and 19th November, the 51st lost Captain McCabe killed, (at San Munos), one sergeant, and seven rank and file wounded: it also lost several by capture and death, resulting from the hardships it had to endure; among the latter was Lieutenant Richard Wilson. Captain McCabe was buried by his comrades "whilst the balls of the foe were whistling about their ears, and hurrying them at their work."

1813.

This retreat concluded the campaign of 1812. The 51st took up its winter quarters at Meno, Miemento and the neighbouring villages under the command of Colonel Mitchell. Lieutenant-General Lord Dalhousie had his head-quarters at Miemento.* In December,

* At Miemento, February, 1813, the different divisions of the army "were very gay, the 7th in particular." The officers of the 51st established weekly races, a club-room, coffee-room, fives court and reading-room. The first spring meeting of the Miemento races was particularly well attended; the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir John Doyle, and

1812, and in the early part of 1813 the regiment suffered considerably from sickness. From February to April there were frequent division and brigade field days, for Wellington was anxiously bent upon restoring the health and discipline of the Army before taking the field. In April the men were ordered to send their great-coats into store; on the 29th the tents and field equipage arrived from Celerico; and next day Lord Dalhousie inspected the principal part of his division. The Hussar brigade, the 1st division of Infantry and various other troops had been for some time preparing to take the field in advance. On the 14th May, the 51st marched with its brigade from cantonments, and crossed the Douro on the 18th near Villa Nova. The 7th division, after occupying twelve hours in crossing the river and meeting with a few accidents in the boats, marched to Villa Toro and Miranda de Douro, which it reached on the 20th and remained five days in camp, being reviewed by Sir T. Graham, and on the next day by Lord Dalhousie. From the 27th to the 30th the division halted on the banks of the Esla. Preparations having been made on the 30th for crossing, Wellington reconnoitred the river in the evening. Finding it fordable, he ordered the troops to cross at day-break on the 31st at the ford of Almendra, except the 51st Regiment, which was to cross at midnight, and, after dislodging the enemy, cover the crossing of the remainder of the

a numerous party of Portuguese and British officers being present, The stewards were Major Roberts and Captain Keyt; the Judge, Captain Kelly; Clerk of the Course, Lieutenant Beardsley. A "correct card of the races" is to be found in the *Military Panorama* for May, 1813, page 167.

troops. At one a.m. the advanced guard marched from camp in the following order :—The 51st in front, about 400 Brunswick light infantry, the hussar brigade, and the nine-pounder brigade of horse-artillery ; it proceeded by cross roads towards the river, making a great detour in order to conceal its march. At four a.m. the 51st intermixed with the hussars who endeavoured to assist them in crossing, dashed into the stream which, during the night had risen nearly two feet, and made the danger in fording extremely great. Under the force of the waters the infantry lost their footing, and the horses of the cavalry became unmanageable. The confusion was almost beyond description.* The 51st had nine or ten men drowned, and Lieutenants Mainwaring and Hamilton were only saved by the great exertions of a sergeant and some privates of the 15th Hussars. The Brunswick Oels lost severely. The hussars did not escape without trifling loss. Nearly all the ammunition in the men's pouches was spoilt, and had the French remained on the opposite bank of the river in any force, the troops could not have effected the passage. Fortunately however they had not. A cavalry picket of about forty men, left to watch the ford, retired as soon as the hussars began to ascend the steep hill, but they were eagerly pursued and nearly all taken after a sharp skirmish, near the Val de Perdices.

On the 1st June the regiment started in the direction of Toro. On the 2nd, after being reviewed with the other regiments of the 6th and 7th divisions by Lord Wellington on a plain between Toro and Torde-

* See *United Service Magazine*, October, 1844, p. 223.

sillas, it moved into camp near Tordesillas in a wild country where not a single house or even barn was to be seen. Continuing its march past Valladolid and Palencia, on the 13th it arrived within twelve miles of Burgos. The health of the division at this time was excellent, although provisions were scarce, and the rapid pursuit of the enemy would not admit of the shortest rest. Of the 6,000 men composing it, after marching 250 miles, there were only 120 sick, and they were able to follow their regiments. On the 16th it crossed the Ebro and marched towards Vittoria. On the evening of the 20th it encamped about sixteen miles from that place, and next morning was hurried forward at the top of its speed, for Lord Dalhousie was anxious to take the lead in the attack; but despite a most fatiguing double quick march of three miles, it did not arrive at Vittoria until the action had commenced. "Our post," says Major Mainwaring, who is speaking of the moment when breathless with eager haste the regiment had just emerged from a wood through which the division had marched to the battle field, "the centre of the army, was at this moment occupied by the gallant Picton and his brave division. It was a cheering and beautiful sight. The sun shone out upon a brigade of these troops, advancing in line with their colours displayed, covered by their skirmishers. Ourselves in the background issuing in close column from the dark wood behind, now rapidly deploying into line under a battery of guns on an eminence, and which fired over our heads as we advanced."

About noon the 1st brigade of the 7th division, composed of the 51st, 68th and 82nd regiments, with

the Chasseurs Britanniques, under the command of Colonel Grant of the 82nd, took up a position opposite a strongly fortified village, situated on high ground upon the enemy's right. The 7th and 3rd divisions were united to attack the centre. As Hill attacked Subijana de Alava, and Graham assailed the French right, the 3rd and 7th divisions moved rapidly down to the bridge of Mendoza, where, the 3rd led by Picton and followed by the 7th, both were vigorously opposed by cavalry and light infantry aided by artillery. Picton took up his position and ordered the 7th in his rear, but such was the fierceness of the enemy's fire that it had to run in double time past the rear of the 5th Foot, which with colours unfurled was awaiting the signal to dash forward. The 7th division, on the left of the 3rd, immediately engaged the French right, in front of Margarita and Hermandad. After assisting Colville's brigade of the 3rd division to defeat a very superior and well formed force of French who steadily opposed Picton's advance, it assaulted the hill of Arinez, receiving a galling fire and losing many men. Lord Dalhousie ordered the brigade to the summit of the hill, up which it advanced in line under cover of its brigade of nine pounders, until it reached a small wood where it received a galling fire from the enemy. The brigade continued its advance through this wood, but suffered heavily. Emerging from the wood it marched on under an increasing fire, until at length it was compelled to take shelter in a deep ditch not more than two hundred yards from the French guns,* and

* Under this tremendous fire the brigade suffered; the gallant veteran (Colonel Grant, 82nd Regiment) who commanded it was

there await the coming of Vandeleur's brigade of the light division which was to support it. During the contest, the division was heavily raked by a battery at the village of Margarita, but this pressure was soon relieved by the 52nd carrying the village and driving away the French guns. "Then the whole advanced fighting on the left of Picton's attack," and after four hours of violent conflict broke the French centre and forced it into retreat. The greatest amount of glory and loss fell on the 3rd and 7th divisions. In his despatch, Wellington mentioned them especially for the spirit and regularity of their movements, stating also

struck to the earth: he rode a white horse, and placing himself in front of the colours of the 82nd, his cocked hat square to the front, his drawn sword in his hand, he was an object not easily to be missed. Nor can I easily forget my own commanding officer, (Colonel Roberts) that day, with the bridle of old Bob on the stump of an arm that had been left on the battle-field of Lugo, and his sword in the other, the fine old soldier laughed, cheered and encouraged the men who were galled and impatient at being obliged to remain so long stationary under this heavy cannonade, though they were commanded to lie down. At length the word was given, "Up, soldiers; steady;" and in an instant we expected to be in close contact with a very heavy mass of French infantry, about a hundred and fifty yards off, their drums beating the *pas de charge* as they advanced to attack us. They were at least five times our number, and the collision would have been tremendous, when they were suddenly halted; we saw an officer ride up, and upon his giving some orders they immediately wheeled about, threw out a cloud of skirmishers, and off they went. The artillery-men now left their guns, and the enemy giving way in every direction, we rapidly pushed forward in pursuit, and soon found that both their flanks had been turned, thus accounting for the sudden and rapid retreat of the centre, with which we had been engaged, and giving us the most complete victory we had yet achieved in the Peninsula.

—*United Service Magazine.*

that the officers and troops alike had distinguished themselves. Lord Dalhousie also accords his meed of praise to his division in the following divisional order :—

“Camp Vittoria, 22nd June, 1813. The Lieutenant-General desires to express his highest admiration of the conduct of the 1st brigade, and of Captain Cairns’ brigade of guns yesterday; nothing could surpass the bravery and steadiness of officers and men.

“Colonel Grant, 82nd, led the 1st brigade into action, and maintained himself in it with a degree of cool and collected gallantry that did him the highest honour; and the officers commanding the four-regiments; Major Roberts, 51st regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnstone, 68th; Major King, 82nd; and Major Duhanton, Chasseurs Britanniques, equally command the notice and approbation of the Lieutenant-General. To those names the Lieutenant-General must add those of Majors Rankin and Crespigny, 68th regiment, whose personal exertions were most conspicuous.

“(Signed,) J. DOYLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. Gen.”

After assisting to drive the French through Vittoria, the 51st encamped about two miles off the city. Major Roberts, who in the absence of Colonel Mitchell in England, for the benefit of his health, had been in command of the corps since the beginning of 1813, obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and the gold medal for his services. Volunteer J. Gibson from the 51st received an ensigncy in the 68th, dated July 28th 1813. The regiment bears the word “VITTORIA” upon its colours. The loss in killed was Lieutenant Percy, two sergeants, and twelve rank and file; wounded, Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones, (severely), one sergeant and thirty rank and file.*

* This account does not agree with that in the London Gazette, which there is reason to believe is not correct. The Gazette says the

Vittoria completely broke the French military power in the Peninsula. The discomfited soldiers of that nation fled before the British, and could not be brought to a halt until Soult gathered them together in the strongholds of the Pyrenees. The 51st commencing the pursuit next day pressed them as far as Pampeluna and assisted in driving them from the valley of the Bastan. On the 15th July the regiment marched with the light division, and captured and occupied the heights of Sera and Vera. It was afterwards engaged in the operations from the 25th to the 31st of July, especially distinguishing itself on the heights above Ostyz on the 30th, where in carrying at the point of the bayonet the several hills it was ordered to attack, it suffered a loss of three sergeants, one bugler, and twenty-six rank and file. In the dispatch mentioning this affair, Wellington says, "I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of all the General-officers, officers and troops, throughout these operations. The attack made by Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie was admirably conducted by his lordship, and executed by Major-General Inglis and the troops composing his brigade." These troops were the 51st, 82nd and 68th and the Chasseurs Britanniques.

The French took up a strong position with two divisions in the pass of Dona Maria, at ten a.m. of the 31st; this Sir Rowland Hill and the Earl of Dal-

losses were one lieutenant, two sergeants, eight rank and file killed; one staff, three sergeants, seventeen rank and file wounded; the name of the wounded officer being Ensign J. Campbell, (slightly). Lieutenant and Adjutant Jones is returned as belonging to the 52nd, which is wrong.

housie attacked and carried, notwithstanding a vigorous resistance and formidable position. The attack was led by the 51st in extended order under Colonel Roberts, who despite the very heavy fire kept up on him by the superior multitude of French, continued to gain ground, until being supported by regiment after regiment the whole brigade became at length engaged, and then Dalhousie carried them rapidly up the pass and bore the French completely off their ground. The regiment had again greatly distinguished itself; it remained with the 7th division in possession of the mountain. Next morning the division started in pursuit of the enemy. It was the 1st August, the anniversary of the battle of Minden, and the regiment, "as one of those who were engaged on that glorious day, in compliance with an old custom of the corps, placed laurels in our caps, and as we passed the several regiments of the division, with our band playing the air of the 1st August, they each saluted us with three cheers, their bands striking up at the moment the same lively air. The day was a splendid one, and in high spirits we moved up the road over which we had fought the previous day, and by which the French had retired, halting that night in the neighbourhood of San Estevan, a beautiful little town embosomed in mountains whose sides were smiling with the highest possible state of cultivation, and fields of wheat, barley and Indian corn mingling their rich tints together, and chequering the scene around with gardens and orchards, thus forming one of the loveliest valleys I almost ever saw. From this Eden at daybreak on the 2nd the bugles sounded for our departure, and taking guides we moved by a

steep path across the mountains to take up our old ground near the village of Echallar.

“In the midst of this march, and whilst on the summit of one of these mountains, there came on so dense a fog that we literally could not see two feet before us, and were obliged to halt for some time; our mortification greatly increased by hearing a tremendous and incessant fire of musketry, which we knew must proceed from part of our own division engaged with the enemy, and in which this fog rendered it impossible for us to take any part. On its clearing away we moved rapidly forward, and found that General Barnes’s brigade (24th, 58th, 6th and Brunswick Oels) had come up with two French divisions which that gallant officer instantly attacked, and continued to engage and actually drove back; and this brigade confiding in their invincibility and the fine fellow at their head, continued to push on, unsupported, for several hours. Their loss was consequently tremendous, though well were they rewarded by the splendid compliment paid them that evening by Lord Wellington himself, who declared it the most gallant thing he ever witnessed.” Lord Dalhousie acknowledged the conduct of his regiments in the following divisional order :—

“Echallar, Pyrenees, Aug. 3rd, 1813.

“Division Order.

“The Division having again resumed the post it occupied on the 25th, the Lieutenant-General hastens to offer to the brigade his best thanks and highest approbation of their conduct on each day during the late very active movements.

“It has fortunately happened that each brigade and every regiment of them have had their full share of work, have met their enemy, and

have beaten them on every occasion. They are, therefore, all equally entitled to the same share of praise. The Lieutenant-General must, however, in a particular manner point out the gallant conduct of the 1st brigade (consisting of the 51st, 68th, 82nd, and Chasseurs Britanniques) under Major-General Inglis on the heights above Ostyz, on the 30th July. The Lieutenant-General desires to assure all ~~that he considers~~ the command of the 7th division as the most honourable place in which ~~he can stand~~.

“ (Signed) J. DOYLEY, Lieut.-Col., Adj. Gen.”

After the battles of the Pyrenees the regiment continued in the neighbourhood of Echallar and upon the Mountains of Santa Barbara, defending the passes of Echallar and Zagaramurdi until the 30th August, when the division marched to the bridge of Lezaca, to cover the operation against San Sebastian.*

The French crossed the Bidassoa by the fords between Andara and the destroyed bridge on the high road, in large force before daylight on the morning of the 31st; they attacked the whole front of the Spanish position on the heights of San Marcial, but were driven back by the Spaniards in gallant style. About the time they crossed in front of San Marcial, three other of their divisions in two columns, covered by artillery, crossed the fords below Salin in front of the 9th Portuguese brigade on the heights opposite Vera. Major-General Inglis's brigade was ordered to support the Portuguese, and in turn to be supported by the

* About two o'clock an express came from Lord Wellington, ordering the 51st, 68th, 82nd, and Chasseurs Britanniques to move off immediately in the direction of St. Sebastian. We certainly expected that our brigade was going to assist in the storming of that fortress. The bugles speedily sounded, down came the tents which were packed up, and in less than forty minutes we were on our way.”—*Green's Vicissitudes of a Soldier's Life*, p. 186.

light division. A very severe struggle occurred. Pressed on every side, Inglis, finding it impossible to maintain the heights between the Lezaca and the Bidassoa, withdrew to those in front of the convent of San Antonio.* In the retreat, two companies of the 51st commanded by Captain Frederick and Lieutenant Bayley, and one of the Chasseurs Britanniques charged the advancing enemy with great spirit and gallantry, driving him back for a considerable distance. It is believed that the intrepid conduct of this detachment saved General Inglis from capture. Lieutenant Bailey was severely wounded in the arm. In the meantime Kempt, moving one brigade of the light division to Lezaca, kept the enemy in check and covered the march of the Earl of Dalhousie to join Inglis. Finding their efforts futile, and their position on the left of the Bidassoa becoming more critical every moment, the French retreated during the night. In his despatch, Wellington says, "Major-General Inglis, and the regiments in his brigade of the 7th division, conducted themselves remarkably well. The 51st regiment, under Colonel Mitchell, and the 68th under Colonel Hawkins covered the change of position

* Some of the wounded had to be left behind, and they falling into the hands of the French, discovered that the regiment with which they had been engaged was the French 51st. Pointing to the common number the English soldiers were then received by their captors rather as distressed comrades than prisoners. Their wants were immediately attended to, their wounds dressed, and every article of their personal property carefully preserved for them. In the morning the French commenced their retreat, and left their grateful prisoners to be reclaimed by their regiment, which listened with joy to the universal story of the kindness they had experienced. "This is the real chivalry of modern warfare, and robs it of half its horrors."

of the troops from the heights between the Bidassoa and Lezaca to those of San Antonio, and these corps were distinguished." Lord Dalhousie's meed of praise was as follows :—

" Echallar, September 2, 1813.

" Division Order.

The Lieutenant-General has again to offer his cordial thanks to the 1st and 3rd brigades who were engaged on the 31st ult. In both, the loss of officers and men is most severe and deeply to be regretted. That of the 1st brigade under Major-General Inglis was unavoidable, it having had to resist the attacks of troops greatly superior in force ; the 3rd brigade, (6th, 24th, 58th, and Brunswick Oels), under General Barnes, had not the same difficulties to contend with, and their loss is to be attributed to too much heat.

" Whilst the Lieutenant-General admires the gallantry of both brigades he must beg leave to point out to all officers that are in command, that whilst their natural bravery leads them on, their duty ought to tell them at all times that they should not go too far, nor expose their troops to any unnecessary loss. In saying this, however, he desires to express his highest approbation of the conduct of both brigades.

" (Signed) J. DOYLEY, Lieut.-Col., Adj.-Gen."

The losses in this affair were Captain Douglas*

* Charles Aytoyne Douglas entered the Army as Ensign, 11th June, 1794, 10th Foot; Lieutenant, 7th September, 1795, 10th Foot; Captain, 3rd December, 1803, 2nd Ceylon Regiment; exchanged to 51st, 25th April, 1806; killed near Lezaca, Pyrenees, 31st August, 1813. Served in the East Indies, Corunna, Walcheren, and for three years before his death in the Peninsula; being, during the greater part of this period on the staff of his cousin, Sir Howard Douglas. Captain Douglas died in the very act of displaying one of the noblest qualities of our nature. The brigade was ordered to retire, having suffered much by bravely maintaining its ground against a very superior body of the enemy. During the retreat, Captain Douglas was in the very act of encouraging some of the skirmishers to return for the purpose of carrying off a wounded man when he was shot

killed, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, Captains Keyt, Kelly, and James Ross severely, Captain John Ross slightly, Lieutenants Frederick, Bailey, Minchin and Dodd (who died of his wounds) severely, Lieutenant Brook slightly, and Ensign Thurston, severely wounded; one sergeant and five rank and file killed; five sergeants, and sixty-one rank and file wounded.

St. Sebastian having fallen, the 51st returned to its former encampment on the Pyrenees close to Santa Barbara, whence it removed early in October to the Puerto de Echallar, to relieve Giron's Andalusians. In the afternoon of the 8th October, a detachment of the regiment with other detachments of the division descended from the Puerto upon the fort of St. Barbe and the other outworks covering the advanced camp of Sarre. The attack was successful and the French, afraid of being cut off from their main camp abandoned their position on the impregnable works of the Hermitage and returned in the night to the Smaller Rhune. Next morning some men of the division foolishly attacked the village of Sarre and were so roughly repulsed that they would have also lost the fort had not the Spaniards succoured them. While on its lofty bivouac the regiment suffered so much from cold and wet weather, that Wellington in accordance with the wishes of the two

through the heart. So much was he beloved by his men, that although under a heavy fire, four soldiers of the 51st endeavoured to remove his body; persisting in this attempt two of them were killed and one wounded, when the other, being hardly pressed by the enemy, was obliged to relinquish his precious charge, which was plundered of everything valuable.

regiments desired to form it and the 68th into a provisional battalion; but was prevented doing so by the hostility of the Duke of York and the Government to such battalions. Wellington had the option of sending them home to recruit, but he declined, for though weak in numbers they were composed of veterans whom he would not exchange for recruits; so they remained with the 7th division.

On the 10th of November the division descended from the mouth of the Echallar pass to attack one of the redoubts covering the village of Sarre, and then by passing the village, assail Clausel's main position abreast with the attack of the 3rd division. Aided by the 94th Regiment, detached from the 3rd division, the 4th and 7th divisions carried the village and broke the French line. These divisions captured the redoubts, Louis XIV, and Harastaguia after the 7th had broken the 31st French regiment stationed to cover the latter, and pursued the flying troops across the Nivelle. It was at that river, in a desperate struggle with Maransin's troops, in which General Inglis was wounded, that the 51st and 68th regiments met with their greatest losses. As soon as the heights were carried on both banks of the Nivelle, Wellington directed the 3rd and 7th divisions to move by the left of the river upon St. Pé. The 7th division crossed the river under General Le Cor and immediately gained possession of the heights beyond it. The British were thus established in the French rear when night stopped further operations. On the night of the 11th the French retired into the entrenched camp before Bayonne. In his despatch, Lord Wellington mentions the services of the regiments in the following

terms :—"I likewise particularly observed the gallant conduct of the 51st and 68th regiments under the command of Major Rice and Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, in Major-General Inglis's brigade, in the attack of the heights above St. Pé, in the afternoon of the 10th."

Major Rice, commanding the regiment on this occasion in the absence of Colonel Mitchell, detained at Echallar by sickness, was rewarded for his bravery by a lieutenant-colonelcy and the gold medal. The regiment bears the word "NIVELLE" upon its colours. Its losses were Lieutenants Maurice Stephens and John D. Taylor,* three sergeants and nineteen rank and file killed; Lieutenants Walter Mahon (severely) and Henry Martin (slightly), one sergeant, two drummers, and seventy rank and file wounded. Captain J. H. Phelps, missing.†

* "On the evening of the 8th November several officers had assembled at the hospitable board of one of their comrades to express their glee at the approaching fight. The exuberant spirits of youth kept the party in the merriest of moods, although two of the most gallant and dauntless amongst us were apparently silent and thoughtful, and the words that burst from the lips of one of them (Lieutenant Taylor), when late that night an unexpected order arrived, in consequence of a fall of snow, to delay the attack till the 10th were, 'Thank God, I have another day to live!' The expression, at that moment, taken as a joke was afterwards strongly impressed on my memory when the poor fellow that day was killed close to his friend; and I firmly believe that some secret presentiment told him his days were numbered, and that his hour was come. In ascending the hill the two friends fell foremost in the fight, both shot through the head."—*Major Mainwaring.*

† He was captured, "merely from his own bravery, which would not let him run till too late. I have heard him say that when he turned to make a bolt, at least fifty Frenchmen were within five yards

The 7th division was then cantoned about St. Pé, and subsequently for a few days close to Bayonne. In November, the 51st went into quarters at Ustaritz and afterwards at Yatxo and the neighbourhood. For a time the army was held in inactivity by the impassable nature of the country, now turned into a huge quagmire by the winter rains. On the 8th December Wellington attempted to discover Soult's dispositions of defence on the Lower Adour; the 7th division was secretly brought up from Espalette and ordered to occupy the hill of St. Barbe, from whence it detached a brigade to relieve the posts of the 3rd division. Though ready on the 10th (when it closed to the left from the hill of St. Barbe, leaving the 3rd division at Urdains) and 11th, the division was not called into action until the 12th, when Wellington drew it towards Arbonne to menace Soult at Barrouilhet. During the combat of St. Pierre on the 13th the division was marched into action, "only to witness the close of the battle; the crisis was past, Hill's day of glory was complete."

1814.

In January, the 3rd and 7th divisions were con- of him, and ere their officers could prevent it fired a whole volley at him. How he escaped death is miraculous, as several bullets passed through his clothes and cap." He rejoined the regiment, and fighting with it at Waterloo advanced to Paris, in the suburbs of which and before the capitulation he met the very officer, in arms to resist the entry of the allies, who eventually saved him at Sarre. Both parties instantly recognised each other, and although they were then engaged in actual strife, their national hostility immediately melted away beneath the warmth of their friendly greeting.

centrated beyond Urcuray, their left communicating with Hill's right at Briscons. On the 5th, Wellington determined to attack Clausel's divisions on the heights of La Costa. The 7th division took up its order of battle at Hasparren; but the affair terminated in a slight skirmish on the evening of the 6th, the allies resuming their old positions on the banks of the Nive.

The allies started in the invasion of France on the 14th February, 1814. Hill's corps forming the advance was relieved in front of the Adour by the 7th division. On the 16th a skirmish occurred while Wellington was repairing the broken bridges of St. Palais, after which the 4th and 7th divisions occupied the Bastide de Clerence, where they remained until ordered to advance upon the Adour. The 7th was at Came on the 22nd; on the 23rd, Marshal Beresford at the head of the two divisions, and Colonel Vivian's brigade attacked the enemy in his fortified posts at Hastings and Oyergave on the left of the Gave de Pau, and obliged them to retire within the tête-de-pont at Peyrehorade. The 51st assisted in carrying the village of Hastings; its losses were one rank and file killed; one sergeant and nine rank and file wounded. The division held Foy in check at Peyrehorade on the 24th; it passed the Gave d'Oleron on the morning of the 26th; moving along the high road from Peyrehorade towards Orthes on the enemy's right, was at St. Boes on the morning of the 27th, when the battle of Orthes was fought. The 7th was placed in position on the Dax road where it was to make its attack on the enemy's right; it afterwards fought its way through the narrow pass behind St.

Boes and assisted to crush Paris's division when the French made their last stand. The long forced march of the morning prevented the regiment from coming into action until late in the day, and its loss was consequently very trifling; but the first brigade had suffered very severely before the 51st joined it. The regiment bears the word "ORTHEs" upon its colours.

After Orthes, the 51st crossed the Adour at St. Sever, and advanced to Meut de Marsen where the 7th division continued many days. It was then ordered to Bordeaux, under Marshal Beresford, being the first part of the English army which entered that city with the Duc d'Angoulême amid the loud acclamations of the inhabitants, who having hoisted the white flag, on every side received the troops with 'Vivent les Bourbons! Vivent les Anglais!' The 1st brigade of the 7th division marched to Langon on the 10th, and eventually crossed the Garonne at St. Macaire, and advanced on La Reolle. In this advance, the 51st was engaged in several trifling skirmishes with small bodies of retiring French, and in a more serious affair at Etauliers on the 4th April, where it assisted in defeating L'Huillier and capturing and dispersing his band. Later in the same month the regiment returned to Bordeaux, and remained in barracks until the abdication of Bonaparte and the embarkation of the army for England, where the 51st arrived in July in H.M.S. "Zealous," and was landed at Plymouth. In August it marched from Plymouth to Portsmouth and continued doing garrison duty there until the 23rd March, 1815.

1815.

Bonaparte's escape from Elba called the 51st again into active service; it and the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers being suddenly embarked at Portsmouth for Belgium, and landed at Ostend on the 30th March. In the evening of that day it was conveyed in canal barges to Bruges, where it halted all the next day, and at night being again embarked in canal boats was sent forward to Ghent. In this grand old city, then the residence of the King of France, it remained two or three days and marched thence to Brussels where it halted for a week. It was afterwards ordered into cantonments at Grammont, under Lieutenant-Colonel Rice; Colonel Mitchell being in command of the 4th brigade of the army, consisting of the 3rd battalion 14th, 23rd, and 51st regiments. Whilst at Grammont Lord Wellington reviewed the three regiments of the brigade, and in riding through the ranks of the 51st, he gratified the regiment by observing that "he well remembered the faces of his old Peninsula friends." In April, Major Keyt of the 51st was appointed by Colonel Mitchell to command the light companies of his brigade. In this command Keyt obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was made a C.B.*

* John Thomas Keyt, C.B. Ensign, 6th September, 1798, 51st Regiment; Lieut., 21st Feb., 1800, 51st Regiment; Capt., 24th June, 1804, 51st Regiment; Brevet-Major, 4th June, 1814, 51st Regiment; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 18th June, 1815, 51st Regiment; Major, 24th April, 1817, 51st Regiment; Lieut.-Col., 5th Nov., 1825, unattached; appointed to 84th Regiment, 29th May, 1828; died at Maroon Town, Jamaica, 16th Jan., 1835. Served in Ceylon

On the 16th June the regiment consisting of 539 men,* was suddenly ordered to march with its brigade from Grammont to Braine le Comte, where it encamped in the evening. Early on the 17th it marched for Nivelles, and upon its arrival about nine a.m., the brigades there assembled were ordered to the front; but in consequence of the army having been obliged to fall back, Wellington ordered those brigades of the 4th division at Braine le Comte, as well as those on the road to Nivelles, to collect and halt at Braine le Comte. At noon the 51st was marched back by the Brussels road to Braine le Leud; and in the evening, Colonel Mitchell led his brigade into position near the scene of action. The confusion of this day's retreat is beyond description, on account of the sudden flight of the Belgian cavalry, galloping furiously towards Brussels, intermixed with artillery, baggage waggons, columns of infantry and the débris of a broken army; and the miserable condition of the troops was increased by a violent storm of thunder, lightning and rain in the afternoon. After a cold wet night, the

from 1800 to 1807, and was present in the Candian war of 1803; expedition to Corunna under Sir D. Baird; present in the retreat from Astorga to Corunna; Walcheren Expedition, including the siege of Flushing, 1809; embarked for Lisbon, Jan., 1811, and proceeded in pursuit of Massena; present for a short time at the siege of Badajoz in June, but in the autumn returned home for the benefit of his health; in Nov., 1812, again embarked for Lisbon; present at Vittoria; wounded in the Pyrenees, 31st Aug., 1813; battle of the Nive, Orthes, Waterloo, and the capture of Cambray.

* On the morning of the 18th June, the 51st was composed of two field officers, nine captains, twenty-eight subalterns, six staff, thirty-nine sergeants, eighteen drummers, and five hundred and twenty-one privates.

army began to move towards Waterloo about ten a.m. ; Colonel Mitchell's brigade being ordered to occupy a portion of the narrow road leading to the junction of the Hougomont avenue with the Nivelles road towards Braine le Leud.

The brigade moved down to the right of the British position, and halted in columns of regiments about four hundred yards in rear of Hougomont, awaiting in intense expectation the commencement of the action. The light company of the 23rd was then pushed forward to hold the avenue at its junction with the road. On its right was an abattis thrown across the great road, and close upon the right of this obstacle a company of the 51st was posted. Four more companies of the regiment, led by Captain Phelps, and the light company of the 14th were extended along the hollow way stretching across the ridge to the extreme left of the French position. It was their duty to engage the skirmishers covering the advance of D'Erlon's corps and then inflict what loss they could upon the denser columns as they passed. The remainder of the 51st stood in column of support, about 200 yards in rear of the hollow way. Owing to the undulating nature of the ground and the high standing corn, the skirmishers of the 51st, led by Captain Phelps, did not come in contact with the enemy's light troops covering the advance of their columns until within about forty paces ; then opening fire and cheering loudly they pushed forward resolutely, causing the French to fall back, although supported by cavalry. Directly afterwards an order from Lord Hill caused them to retire upon the regiment where they remained the whole day, "close to Hougomont, alternately

advancing and retiring with the ebb and flow of the tide of battle."

During the heavy fighting between the British and French cavalry, who strove to penetrate the allied squares, a body of cuirassiers, having been intercepted in its direct line of retreat by a party of British light dragoons was induced to surrender; but taking advantage of the weakness of their escort, the cuirassiers suddenly broke away and galloped down the Nivelles road hoping to reach the French lines. They were fatally deceived. As they passed the high bank, covered with brushwood, on the right of the road where a detachment of the 51st was stationed in support of the light troops extended in front of the extreme right, they were fired upon, though but partially, in consequence of the close pursuit of the Light Dragoons. This firing attracted the attention of Captain Ross of the 51st, who was stationed with his company more in advance, and close to the abattis thrown across the road, near the head of the Hougomont avenue. Captain Ross, being thus prepared, also fired upon the cuirassiers, whereupon their commanding officer finding all further retreat effectually cut off by the abattis, surrendered to Captain Ross, declaring he would not give himself up to the dragoons. "At this spot," says Siborne, from whom the above account is taken, "eighty of the cuirassiers and twelve of their horses were killed, and the remainder, about sixty, taken or dispersed."

In this position, which the regiment held until the close of the battle, it was several times furiously assailed by the French artillery as well as the cavalry. It also participated more or less in repelling the

attacks on Hougomont; but its severest struggle was, as we have already mentioned, with the skirmishers covering the advance of d'Erlon and Reille's corps. Its total losses were eight rank and file killed: Capt. S. Beardsley, Lieutenant J. Flamank, Lieutenant C. W. Tyndale, and twenty rank and file wounded. In the action with d'Erlon's skirmishers, Captain Phelps's company of seventy men is said alone to have lost twelve men killed and wounded in about ten minutes. In consequence of the victory, Colonel Mitchell and Lieutenant-Colonel Rice were appointed Companions of the Bath. The regiment bears the word "WATER-LOO" upon its colours.

During the night succeeding the battle, Colonel Mitchell's brigade lay on their arms in the wood of Hougomont, and early next morning commenced their march to Nivelles and its vicinity, where they remained for the night, as the troops had not been rationed for two days. At Nivelles Sir Charles Colville thanked the 4th brigade for their distinguished bravery, in the following divisional order:—

"June 20th, 1815."

"Divisional Order.

"Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding to those of Lord Hill his own most hearty congratulations to Colonel Mitchell, and the brigade of the Fourth Division under his command, in the share they so fortunately had in the glorious and for ever memorable battle of the 18th inst. By every statement, the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers and the 51st Regiment acted most fully up to their former high character, while the very young 3rd battalion, 14th Regiment, in this, their first trial, showed a steadiness and gallantry becoming veteran troops."


On the 22nd the regiment arrived at Cateau, and

on the 24th the brigade was ordered to Cambray, with the remainder of Sir C. Colville's division, to attack the works of that town. The 51st and 23rd regiments were among the first to assault and take possession of Cambray. They entered by first forcing the outer gate of the Couvre Port, and after failing in their attempt at the main Paris gate, by carrying a breach on that side, which was in a state of reparation. The citadel still remained in the hands of the French, but surrendered on the evening of the 25th. The loss of the 51st on this occasion was two killed and ten wounded. Colville's division joined the main body of the army on the 26th. The advance from Cambray to Paris was performed by the brigade left in front, the 51st being the leading regiment. The advance guard was formed of one or two companies of the 51st, and the light company of the 14th. It was a dreary march, for the French people, dispirited by their overthrow, refrained from welcoming even by their presence the troops who marched as conquerors through the apparently deserted towns. The regiment continued advancing with its brigade upon Paris by Clermont, and on the 1st July arrived on the plains of St. Denis, about five miles from Montmartre, where the greatest part of the enemy was posted. During the night of the 3rd July six flank companies under Major Keyt of the 51st were detached to the village of Aubervilliers; one half of the village of Aubervilliers being held by the French, and the other half by the British troops, for some time a desultory firing was kept up by the pickets, but "in accordance with our old chivalric Peninsula ideas," says Major Mainwaring, "a stop was soon put to this useless warfare. We soon grew

friends, and on the full security of honorable warfare some of us crossed the streets and entered into conversation with the officers. They good-naturedly asked us how we were off for eatables, and offered to send us some white bread and tobacco ; and the nearest picket was immediately furnished with a good supply, for which their sutler-woman was well paid, though the French refused at first to take payment. They asked us into the house, and gave us an excellent luncheon, and whilst we were all laughing and talking away, one of the officers, by his epaulettes apparently a major, took hold of the button of my jacket, and looking at it, exclaimed 'Ah 51st! Was monsieur with his regiment in Spain? for I saved the life of one of your captains, whom we captured at the battle of Nivelle; he was *un brave homme, bel homme*. Is he alive? I should so much like to see him.' It was rather singular that the person of whom he spoke was the captain of my company (Phelps), and I accordingly told the Frenchman that his wish could be easily and instantly gratified, that the *Brave* was in a house not a hundred yards distant, and I immediately sent for him. He soon came; the Gaul was delighted, flew into his arms, kissed him on one cheek, and then on the other, talked with the utmost rapidity, asked a hundred questions and never waited for one answer from my gallant old chief, who, when he got breathing time, recognised him instantly, shook him heartily by the hand, acknowledged that he had saved his life, prevented his being plundered or ill-used, and that he behaved in the kindest and most generous manner possible to him. No one who saw us all clustered together in this friendly manner amongst these musta-

chioned veterans of Napoleon, would ever have imagined that we were foes, and that perhaps in a short half hour we might be seeking each others' lives, with bayonets clashing and bullets whizzing from those hands now so cordially grasped in kind and grateful feeling without one spark of national hate or animosity between us." The knowledge of such circumstances as these should be handed down to posterity; they teach men that war is not red-handed ruffianism, but the full exposition of some of the noblest qualities that man possesses.

The chief part of the 51st remained in bivouac until the capitulation of Paris had been signed; the army then moved to St. Denis and in advance of that town. On the 5th, Montmartre being occupied by the British troops, on the 7th great part of the British army was encamped in the Bois de Boulogne. The 51st remained in this encampment until the whole of the army went into cantonments, the order for which was issued on the 28th October. On the 30th, the regiment marched from the Bois de Boulogne to the village of Verrieres, Colonel Mitchell's head-quarters, about ten miles from Paris near the road to Orleans, in the neighbourhood of which the whole of Colville's division was quartered. On the 6th December it left Verrieres, having received a route on the 4th to proceed towards the coast to embark for England. The march to Calais by Abbeville, made in continuous bad weather, was attended by many difficulties arising from the necessity of quartering the troops in various scattered villages, frequently several miles from the high road.



1816.

On the 2nd January, 1816, the 51st embarking at Calais, arrived at Dover. It disembarked on the following morning and occupied the Castle barracks. It left Dover on the 4th for Blachington barracks; remaining there until August, it marched to Chichester barracks, whence a detachment of 200 men under Colonel Mitchell marched to Brighton on the 5th December. On the 24th December, the regiment received an order from the Horse Guards to bear the words "Vittoria" and Nivelle" on their colours, &c.

1817.

On the 27th January, 1817, the detachment which had been doing the Pavilion duty, marched from Brighton to Sheerness under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Keyt. It arrived on the 1st February. Shortly afterwards the remainder of the regiment moved from Chichester to Chatham barracks. Upon the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, 20th April, Brevet Lieutenant-Rice succeeded to the command of the regiment, which continued to be divided until the beginning of May, when it marched from Chatham and Sheerness to Portsmouth, where five companies were quartered at Fort Cumberland and five in Hilsea Barracks. They continued in these quarters until the embarkation of the 36th regiment for Malta. On the 30th July the regiment marched into garrison, occupying Fore House and Culvert barracks. The regiment was in-

spected on the 29th September by Lord Howard of Effingham; it was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, and mustered seven hundred and sixty-six rank and file.

1818.

The regiment commenced its march in four divisions from Portsmouth to Plymouth on the 4th May, 1818; the whole had arrived on the 19th of the same month. Major-General Browne, the lieutenant-governor, inspected the regiment on the 9th October following, when its effective strength was seven hundred and twenty-three rank and file. By an order dated "War Office, 24th October, 1818," the establishment of the regiment was reduced to four field-officers, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten ensigns, five staff, thirty-five sergeants, twenty-two buglers, and six hundred and fifty rank and file. The reduction took place on the 14th November, when the half-pay list of the regiment was as follows:—

		Army Rank	Placed on h. p.
Captain	Edward Kelly,	11th Feb., 1808	25th July, 1816
Lieutenant	Vills Croft,	14th Mar., 1772	
"	William Walsh	24th Jan., 1810	26th Nov., 1818
"	James Varden	25th July, 1810	22nd May, 1817
"	Alexander Brown	28th Mar., 1811	
"	☞ Henry Martin	21st Oct., 1813	25th Dec., 1818
"	☞ Harry Harvey Roberts	7th Jan., 1814	"
"	☞ Egerton C. Isaacson	14th July, 1814	"
"	Edward James Taylor,	28th Sept., 1814	"
"	☞ Thomas Troward,	29th Sept., 1814	"
"	☞ William Henry Krause	22nd June, 1815	"
"	☞ G. F. Berkeley St. John,	24th April, 1817	"
"	☞ William Johnston	29th May, 1817	"
"	Francis Percy	16th Oct., 1817	"
Ensign	George Sanderson	9th May, 1783	
Assist. Surg.	☞ Percy FitzPatrick	11th Mar., 1813	25th Dec., 1818

1819.

On the 28th May Major-General Brown again inspected the regiment, six hundred and twelve rank and file, and was pleased to express his approbation of its movements and appearance.

In the beginning of July, the regiment embarked a detachment of one hundred rank and file for Harwich, and in a few days afterwards a company for Heligoland; the remainder of the corps proceeded at several times by transports to Chatham and Sheerness. The head-quarters landed at Chatham on the 21st, where they remained, the regiment still being detached, until March 3rd.

1820,

When they proceeded to Romford, and thence to Brighton where they arrived on 10th, and were joined by the detachment from Sheerness, by that from Harwich on the 30th, and by the company from Heligoland on the 3rd May.

The whole regiment was now assembled at Brighton. On the 12th and 13th July, three hundred and eighty men were detached to Chichester under Major Thwaites; and on the 1st August the regiment left Brighton and Chichester (leaving one hundred rank file at Brighton) for Croydon and neighbourhood; and on the 18th left these quarters for Woolwich, Greenwich and Deptford to relieve a detachment of the Guards. The companies at Greenwich soon proceeded to Woolwich, whence three companies were sent to Bow and

Stratford. On the 20th September the detachment from Brighton joined at Woolwich. On the 5th October the regiment marched from its several stations to Teddington, Twickenham and Isleworth. From these places it removed to Winchester on the 20th and 21st of November.

1821.

On the 21st February, 1821, the regiment removed from Winchester to Portsmouth to relieve the 1st battalion 3rd Guards.

The following letter was received at head-quarters on the 14th April, and by it the officers were allowed to wear the oak-leaf embroidered lace upon their coatees. Previous to the change the facings had been grass-green, the lace gold :—

“Horse Guards, 11th April, 1821.

“Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that the 51st Light Infantry Regiment shall bear, in addition to its present county title, the title of ‘The 51st, or King’s Own Light Infantry Regiment,’ and that the uniform of the regiment shall be faced with *blue* and laced with *gold*.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“(Signed) H. TORRENS, A.G.

“The Officer commanding 51st Light Infantry Regt.”

On the 18th the following garrison order was issued for the regiment to hold itself in readiness for embarkation :

“Garrison Order, Portsmouth, 18th April, 1821.

“The 51st Light Infantry will hold itself in readiness to embark for the Mediterranean at the shortest notice. The commanding officer is

referred to a letter from the adjutant-general which will be forwarded to him by the brigade-major, and he will comply with the orders therein."

Previous to its departure, the regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir George Cooke, K.C.B., on the 7th May, 1821, its strength being then six hundred and forty-eight rank and file. The head-quarters with four companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Keyt, embarked on board the transport "Star" on the 18th May, 1821, and arrived at Malta on the 14th June, and Corfu 21st; they marched into the citadel and occupied Fort Neuf. The remaining six companies embarked on board the "Chapman," and "Thomas and Mary," on the 24th May; they disembarked in Corfu on the 3rd July, occupying the citadel and Fort Neuf. On the 4th December the regiment was minutely inspected by Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B., who expressed his perfect approbation of its appearance and effective state. Its strength was then six hundred and forty-nine rank and file, under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Keyt, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice who rejoined on the 14th February 1822.

1822-3.

In May, 1822, an order was issued by Major-General Sir Frederick Adam for three companies to be detached at Santa Maura, and in June another company was sent to Paxo; small detachments were likewise sent to Fano Lazaretto, and on board the flotilla em-

ployed in the Ionian Islands. In September another company was sent to reinforce the detachment at Santa Maura. Sir Frederick again inspected the regiment at Corfu on the 18th October, 1823; it then mustered five hundred and fifty-nine rank and file, and had been reduced in obedience to an order which fixed its establishment at one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, two majors, eight captains, nine lieutenants, seven ensigns, five staff, twenty-nine sergeants, twelve buglers, and five hundred and twenty-six rank and file.

1824.

The head-quarters and four companies embarked at Corfu for Cephalonia on board the "Loyal Briton," 22nd May, 1824, and disembarked on the 28th. The four companies stationed at Santa Maura, embarked on board the "Joseph Green" transport, 26th May, 1824, and disembarked at Cephalonia on the 6th June following. One company marched from Cephalonia to Ithaca on the 29th May, to be stationed there. This company, together with the one stationed at Paxo, returned to Cephalonia on board the "Baltic" transport, 7th June, 1855, disembarked the same day and joined the battalion. During the months of July, August, and September, 1824, the regiment suffered considerably from remitting fever which prevailed to a great degree in Cephalonia, as well amongst the inhabitants as the troops.

In the latter end of the year 1824, several parts of the island were alarmed by some Greeks, who had broken quarantine, making their escape to the interior.

To capture these fugitives Sir Charles Sutton, K.C.B., the commandant, ordered a detachment of one captain, two sergeants, two corporals, and forty-seven rank and file to the Pillaro district. This detachment marched on the 22nd December, and was in due time followed by a second. The weather was very unfavourable, the men suffering considerably from a service which required constant vigilance and activity. Yet, notwithstanding the wet and fatigue, the detachments accomplished their object; and so good was the behaviour of the men, and so much to the satisfaction of Sir Charles Sutton, that he issued the following garrison order on the detachment being withdrawn :—

“General Order, Argostole, 20th February, 1825.

“The detachments in the Pillaro district having been finally withdrawn, and the important objects for which they were sent thither finally accomplished, the Commandant feels it but a measure of justice to express to Captain Flamank, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the first detachment, and to Captain St. Maur, the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the relieving one, his warmest sentiments of unqualified satisfaction and approbation for the zealous, active, judicious, orderly, and soldier-like conduct of those detachments, and for the highly exemplary manner in which the duties confided to them have been performed. It affords him the highest pleasure to be able to record in the garrison orders of this island, that not a single instance of irregular or improper conduct has occurred during the whole time that those detachments have been at out-quarters—a period of upwards of two months. This, while it gives the greatest honour to every individual so employed, bears the strongest testimony to and reflects the greatest credit upon the soldier-like character, discipline, and regulated spirit of the regiment itself, and which he is happy in feeling himself called upon in strict justice to merit, thus publicly to express his sentiments upon.

“(Signed) CHARLES SUTTON, Colonel, Commandant.”

1825.

By an order dated 14th May, 1825, the regiment was augmented to four field officers, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten ensigns, six staff, forty-two sergeants, fourteen buglers, and seven hundred and forty rank and file; and instructions were afterwards received to send home four sergeants, four corporals, three buglers, for the purpose of forming the depot companies. These non-commissioned officers embarked on board the "William Harris" transport, 31st October, 1825.

1826-7.

The head-quarters and three companies of the regiment embarked at Cephalonia on board the "Vittoria" on the 23rd, and disembarked at Zante on the 25th January, 1826. The "Vittoria" disembarked the remaining three companies at Zante on the 1st February. A detachment consisting of one subaltern, one sergeant, three corporals, and forty-three privates, arrived at Zante on board the "Numa," from Ithaca where they had been stationed. Except detachments sent to Cerigo the regiment remained stationed in Zante, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rice until the 31st of May, 1827, when, he having obtained leave of absence, the command devolved on Major Ross. During its stay in the Ionian Islands, the regiment was very frequently complimented by the Inspecting and Commanding officers for its meritorious conduct in every situation where duty called it; order and regularity in cantonments were the features of its

presence and the source of the esteem of those among whom it was quartered; a high state of discipline, a strict obedience to orders, and an abounding zeal in performing its duties, were the recommendations it offered to its commanders. In his garrison order issued at Zante, 3rd July, 1827, just previous to his departure, Sir Charles Sutton speaks of the regiment in the following laudatory manner :—

“In taking leave of the 51st or ‘King’s Own Light Infantry,’ with which he has now been serving for upwards of two years, he feels it but justice to record in Public Orders his opinion of their behaviour and comportment under all circumstances, both at head-quarters and on detachment, which has characterized them collectively and individually during all this period; a conduct equally creditable to themselves and to the high name and character of the British soldier, and which has deservedly insured to them the respect, cordial esteem and good wishes of the inhabitants amongst whom they are serving.”

1828-30.

The head-quarters and two hundred men of the regiment embarked at Zante on the 5th January, 1828, for Corfu, where they disembarked on the 12th. The regiment was now being assembled for service in Corfu. The detachment from Cérigo, under Captain Elliott, arrived at Zante on board the “Joseph Green” on the 29th; on the following morning the remainder of the battalion embarked on board the same ships and arrived at Corfu on the 4th February. On the 4th April a detachment was sent to garrison Santa Maura; and on the 8th another, comprising three sergeants, and seventy-five rank and file, proceeded to Vido to assist the Royal Engineers in constructing

the fortifications. On the 16th this party was increased by one captain, four subalterns, six sergeants two buglers, and one hundred and fifty-eight rank and file. The whole remained at Vido until the 1st of June, when they were relieved and joined headquarters at Corfu. The regiment was inspected by Major-General Woodford, C.B., in Port Raymond Barracks, Corfu, on the 25th June, 1828. Its strength was four hundred and fifty-five rank and file, including the relief commanded by Major Ross. Various parties of the regiment continued to work at the fortifications, the last being sent on the 15th February, 1829; it was commanded by Major Ross, and consisted of two captains, six subalterns, eight sergeants, one bugler, and two hundred and sixty-seven rank and file. The regiment was inspected by Major-General Woodford on the 14th December, 1828: its strength was twenty-eight sergeants, ten buglers and four hundred and eighty-eight rank and file, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice. The Major-General again inspected it on the 9th June, 1830: its strength was thirty-one sergeants, ten buglers, and four hundred and ninety-nine rank and file commanded by Major Campbell.

1831-3.

The regiment continued stationed in Corfu without any material alteration taking place, until the 5th July, 1831, when Lieutenant-Colonel Rice retiring to half-pay, Lieutenant-Colonel Lynge was appointed to the command; but he retired from the service immediately without joining the regiment,

and Major Campbell obtained the vacancy. In the General Orders of the 22nd November, 1831, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark for England, notice of its intended relief having been received from the Horse Guards; but owing to political circumstances, the relief was indefinitely postponed. It remained in Corfu for two years, in the daily expectation of being sent home. The regiment was again stationed at Vido and employed on the fortifications from 2nd December, 1832, to the 31st March, 1833, when it returned to the garrison at Corfu. In September, 1833, a further notice having been received from the Horse Guards relative to the relief of the regiment, Major-General Woodford communicated the notice to Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell in the following letter, which after having been read twice at the head of each company was published in regimental orders.

“ Corfu, 8th September, 1833.

“ My dear Colonel,

“ The regiment under your command being ordered to embark for England, I should not be doing justice to my own feelings were I not to take this opportunity of expressing to you my satisfaction at the general good conduct of the corps, since it has been stationed in the Ionian Islands.

“ In the course of this long period of service there have been few serious offences, the best proof of good disposition and orderly habits in the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, whose kindly bearing towards the inhabitants of these islands deserves my warmest commendation.

“ The material of the regiment is thoroughly good. On its return to England there will be probably more opportunity for close attention to the system of drill and exercise of the corps, in which points it is still susceptible of much improvement.

"I request you will accept and offer to the corps generally my sincere good wishes for the future welfare of the 51st regiment, whether at home or abroad.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"(Signed) A. WOODFORD, Major-General."

In the latter end of November, 1833, the depot companies of the regiment, under Major Ross, embarked on board H.M.S. "Romney" and sailed for Cork, where they landed on the 18th February, 1834, and marched to Buttevant. Their strength was five captains, ten subalterns, one staff, nine sergeants, four buglers, and three hundred and seven rank and file.

1834.

The "Jupiter" troop-ship having arrived at Corfu on the 18th April with the 73rd regiment from Malta, to relieve the 51st, the regiment was once more ordered to hold itself in readiness to embark at the shortest notice. Thus, after a period of thirteen years' continued service in the Ionian Islands, the regiment at length embarked on the 25th April, 1834, for home service, under the command of Major Elliott; Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell having obtained leave of absence to proceed overland. Its strength was four captains, seven subalterns, five staff, thirty-one sergeants, ten buglers, four hundred and seventeen rank and file. The regiment was at this period in so healthy a state, in spite of its active service in a warm climate, that the hospital had to be broken up. For several days previous to the embarkation there had not been a single case for medical treatment,

and on its departure from Corfu only one sick man, who had accidentally injured himself by a fall, was left behind. The "Jupiter" anchored in Gibraltar harbour on the 11th May, and was detained there by contrary winds until the 21st. She reached the Cove of Cork on the 11th June, after a "slow but pleasant voyage of three weeks." Halting one night in Cork, the regiment was then sent forward through Mallow to Buttevant, and joined the reserve companies on the 14th, after an absence of upwards of thirteen years from England and forty-two years from its last visit to Ireland.

On the 1st July, 1834, Captain Hood's company was detached to Doneraile, sending forward a party under Lieutenant Errington to Castletown Roche. The regiment was inspected by Major-General Arbuthnot on the 5th July following. Its effective strength, including officers and men on leave, consisted of four field officers, ten captains, twenty subalterns, six staff, forty sergeants, fourteen buglers, and seven hundred and fifteen rank and file, commanded by Major Ross. Sir Thomas Arbuthnot was pleased to express his satisfaction at the effective state of the regiment. Immediately after the inspection, Captain St. Maur's company was detached to Charleville.

On the 19th August the following letter, received from the Adjutant-General of the Forces, was read to the regiment at Buttevant and published in Regimental Orders :—

"Horse Guards, 15th August, 1834.

"Sir.—I have the honour to acquaint you by direction of the General commanding-in-chief that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to

permit the 51st or King's Own Light Infantry to bear the words "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Orthes," and "Pyrenees," on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may heretofore have been authorised to be borne by the regiment, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment at Corunna on the 16th January, 1809; at Salamanca on the 22nd July, 1812; at Orthes on the 27th February, 1814; and in the Pyrenees from the 28th July to the 2nd August, 1813.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

("Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.

"Officer commanding the 51st or K.O.L.I., Buttevant."

During the whole of its service, the 51st has universally maintained a high character for its exemplary conduct in quarters as well as for bravery in the field, and in recording a flattering testimony to the good conduct of the regiment during its service in the Ionian Islands, a strong inducement is held out to the present and future members of the corps to worthily perpetuate the fame that has descended to them. British soldiers know there is nothing more honourable and creditable than to have the good esteem of those among whom it is their lot to dwell; and it is but justice to the soldiers of the 51st to shew that they have ever merited and received that good esteem. On their departure from Corfu, the noblemen and gentlemen of the island publicly addressed to Colonel Campbell the following tribute of approbation, the value of which is enhanced by the fact that it was the first ever received by any regiment from the inhabitants of that island.

“ Corfu, 10th May, 1834.

“ To Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding the 51st K.O.L.I., Corfu.

“ Sir.—The gentlemen of Corfu would fail in their duty, did they not at the moment of your departure, hasten to express to you the high estimation which your distinguished conduct, as well as that of every officer and soldier in your corps, has inspired them with during the long period of their sojourn in this country; and at the same time to declare to you the sincere gratitude they feel for the services you have rendered them, requesting you to convey in public orders to your regiment the thanks they now beg to offer, accompanied with their most ardent prayers for the glory and prosperity of your corps, and that of the King your master, sole protector of these islands. Wishing you a happy voyage, they have the honour to be.

“ Your very humble and obedient servants,

“ (Signed) GEORGE, CAPO D'ISTRIA
 COUNT MARINO MARMORE
 COUNT S. BULGARI,

and sixty other noblemen and gentlemen.”

The regiment was inspected at Buttevant on the 19th October, 1834, by Lieutenant-General Sir Hussey Vivian, who at the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell issued an order recalling the whole of the detachments to head-quarters to enable the service and depot companies to be equalised. It was again inspected on the 28th October, its strength being forty sergeants, thirty-six corporals, fourteen buglers, six hundred and sixty-eight privates. The detachments stationed at Charleville, Castletown Roche and Doneraile marched into barracks on the 4th November, having been relieved by the 89th regiment.

1835.

In January, 1835, in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament and the new elections, the regiment furnished detachments to Killarney, Cahirciveen, Millstreet, Macroom, Doneraile, Castletown Roche, and Charleville. The detachment from Killarney was withdrawn on the 9th February; that from Cahirciveen, on the 18th, and others were sent to Wexford and Enniscorthy. About the 5th July the whole of the detachments were relieved; the head-quarters of the regiment and two companies under Major Ross marched from Kilkenny on the 5th October to Dublin, where they arrived on the 9th, and were followed by the second and third divisions under Major Elliott on the 10th and 12th, arriving on the 16th. The detachments marched direct to Dublin from their several posts. The regiment was inspected by Sir Edward Blakeney in the Guards Square, Royal barracks, on the 5th November, 1835, and remained in those quarters until February, 18th 1836, when it was again broken up and distributed.

1836.

At the distribution of the regiment, four companies and head-quarters went to Beggar's Bush Barracks, three companies to George Street Barrack, two companies to Portobello Barracks, and one remained at the Royal Barracks. This arrangement endured until the 6th May, when the regiment was ordered to Belfast. It commenced the march on the 9th in

three divisions. Eight companies were stationed at Belfast; the other two occupied Carrickfergus, Newry and Downpatrick. On the 11th October the regiment was inspected by Major-General Mac Donnell in the Barrack Square, Belfast. Its strength on parade was two field officers, six captains, fourteen subalterns, five staff, thirty sergeants, eleven buglers, four hundred and sixty-three rank and file: actual strength of the regiment at the time seven hundred-and-one of all ranks.

1837.

Early in May, 1837, the regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Cork. Arrangements were made accordingly; but on the 14th these orders being countermanded, Colonel Campbell was desired to be in readiness to move from Belfast to Newry, for embarkation to Warren's Point for Bristol. The final destination of the regiment was said to be Van Dieman's Land. The regiment embarked on board the steamers "Victory" and "Herald," on the 22nd, and after a smooth passage disembarked at Bristol on the morning of the 24th. The men were billeted in the town until they proceeded in three divisions to Chatham *via* Chippenham, Marlbro, Hatcham, Kingston, Brownsley, Dartford. The first division started on the 25th, the third on the 27th, and the whole regiment assembled on parade at Chatham on the 8th, without a single straggler or a man brought to a court-martial in consequence of irregular conduct. Than this no clearer proof need be required of the good conduct of all ranks during

this long and often tedious march, or of the superior discipline and excellent interior arrangements of the corps. On the 10th, Colonel Warre, Commandant at Chatham, inspected the regiment in heavy marching order; and on the 15th a grand field-day took place of all the troops in garrison, upon which occasion the regiment was inspected by Lord Hill who, as well as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, expressed himself highly gratified.* On the 13th August, 1837, the first guard for New South Wales, under Major Elliott, embarked at Gravesend for Dublin, from whence they finally sailed in the "Neptune" convict-ship on the 25th September.

1838-9.

The new stand of colours which had been in possession of the regiment for some time, not having been presented, (principally on account of the accident which had befallen Colonel Campbell,) it was decided that the ceremony should take place in England, but on account of the reduced state of the regiment, in the most private manner. Thursday the 15th March, 1838, being fixed upon, at three p.m. of that day six companies formed line in Brompton Barracks Square. The old colours decorated with laurel, and borne by Ensigns Corbett and Irby were in the centre of the line. Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell was received with a general salute, and a three

* A few days after arriving in Chatham barracks, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell met with a severe accident, which prevented him taking command of the regiment in the field for a considerable time.

sided square formed upon the two centre companies when Colonel Campbell thus expressed himself :—

“ Soldiers ! you are now about to take leave of two old companions who have served with you and shared all your toils, for many years—I mean these colours. I know you look upon them for the last time with great regret, because I feel convinced that if left to yourselves you would rather stick to your friends, ragged as they are, with whose faces you are so familiar than commence any new acquaintance, but, nevertheless, the best and oldest friends must part ; those colours have done their duty, and you have amply fulfilled yours towards them. They are, as you see, like some of ourselves, a little the worse for wear, and it is but fair they should be relieved, yet we must not allow them to depart without every respect and compliment they deserve. They require no pension, but they must not leave without a general salute.”

The old colours were marched round the square under a general salute, and escorted to the Colonel's quarters, where they were lodged ; the new colours, received by Major St. Maur and Captain Ainsworth, and escorted by No. 1 Company to the centre of the square, were then handed by Mrs. Campbell to Ensigns Corbett and Irby kneeling. After presenting them, Mrs. Campbell said :

“ I feel great pleasure in being permitted to present these colours to the 51st. I am sure you will guard them faithfully, and whenever you may be called upon in their defence, you will maintain the high character of the corps to which you have the honour to belong. May God bless and protect you, and every member of the 51st.”

A general salute was then given for the new colours, after which the Colonel delivered the following address :

“Soldiers ! your old friends are gone. These new colours have been presented to you by a lady who has shared in the fortunes of the regiment from the battle of Waterloo to this day, and whose interest and anxiety for the welfare and character of the regiment must be well known to all of you.

“I do not think it necessary to say a great deal with respect to these new colours. There are many young soldiers now among you who had not the good fortune to participate in the glorious victories, whose records emblazon them ; but an opportunity may be offered of adding to the illustrious deeds already recorded. I need not speak of the valour of the regiment—that has always been conspicuous—all I say is, let the young soldiers imitate the old in the 51st, and they will not go wrong. Remember, my friends, that the character of the regiment does not actually depend upon bravery in the field ; much depends upon your conduct in garrison and quarters. In that respect you have always maintained the highest reputation, and I sincerely trust that, go where you will, you will continue to deserve it.”

The colours were then trooped, and the regiment marched past in slow and quick time in quarter-distance column. A dinner at the mess closed the day.

On the 26th June, 1838, Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell left the regiment, in which he had served the whole of his life, exchanging to the half-pay with Colonel Freke. Major Elliott succeeded to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and Captain Mainwaring to the majority.

In March, 1838, the embarkation had again commenced, but so slowly that the head-quarters did not embark for New South Wales until the 16th July. This guard, in the “Earl Grey,” consisting of the greater part of the band and colours, was commanded by Captain Ainsworth. The last guard embarked on the 22nd June, 1839, under Major St. Maur on board the “Laxton,” convict-ship at Deptford ; Captain Errington remaining in command of the depot.

1840-46.

There is nothing particularly worthy of record respecting the corps from the period of its arrival in Van Dieman's Land to its embarkation for India. Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott remained in command. On the 21st April, 1840, two captains, four subalterns, one assistant-surgeon, six sergeants, eight corporals and one hundred and twenty-four privates, detached from head-quarters, embarked for Swan River and King George's Town, Western Australia. New percussion arms arrived from England, and were distributed to the regiment in Hobart Town in October, 1841. Until the last year of its sojourn in the Colony the 51st had the harassing duty of marching the convict gangs, and although necessarily much detached in this service, it upheld its high character for discipline and good conduct. At one period, as many as fifteen detachments were furnished to different parts of the island, and some of these were subdivided into smaller bodies. The head-quarters at Hobart Town consisted of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, four captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, three staff, nine sergeants, six corporals, five buglers, and one hundred and twenty privates: the detachments occupied Launceston, George Town, Westbury, Perth, Avoca, Campbell Town, Oaklands, Green Ponds, Bridgewater, Malcolm's Huts, Waterloo Point, Port Arthur, Eagle Hawk Neck, besides the places occupied by the subdivisions. In August, 1844, the strength of the regiment was fifty-two sergeants, nineteen corporals and nine hundred and thirty-eight rank and

file. Captain Gibbs, paymaster, was obliged to leave for England on the 15th March, 1846, by ill-health, brought on by unwearying exertions in the discharge of his duties. His name is worthy of being recorded for the valuable services rendered to the regiment for upwards of forty years. His high professional character, as well as his thorough warm-heartedness and amiability should never be forgotten.

Although the 51st received orders to embark for India about the end of 1844, the serious disturbances in New Zealand detained it until the 8th August, 1846, when the head-quarters and five hundred men, under Lieut.-Col. Elliott, embarked for Bengal in the "Agin-court." On the same day the second division, under Major Errington, sailed in the "China" for Calcutta. The remainder of the regiment was left at Hobart Town under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur. The ships had a fine passage. When they arrived in the Ganges, orders were received by the officers in command to proceed to Madras, the destination of the regiment having been changed to that Presidency. The head-quarters, in the "Agin-court," arrived at Madras on the 2nd November; the second division on the 8th. Both divisions marched immediately to Poonamalee.

1847.

In February, 1847, the right wing had removed from Poonamalee to Bangalore. The left wing consisting of two captains, four subalterns and three hundred and ten men, under Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur, embarked at Van Dieman's Land in the troop ship "Java," on the 27th January, 1847, and touched

at Swan River on the 2nd March, to embark Nos. 3 and 6 companies stationed there. On the 13th, the whole sailed for Calcutta. They arrived on the 23rd April, disembarked and took up quarters in Fort William, where they remained a week. On the 2nd May, they left on board the steamer "Precursor" for Madras, disembarked on the 9th, marched to Poona-malee where the wing was stationed until the 5th June, when it started for Bangalore. It arrived at Bangalore on the 26th. In December following, the regiment was inspected by Major-General Aitcheson, its strength being two field officers, seven captains, twenty-six subalterns, six staff and eleven hundred and ten men.

1848.

The regiment was again inspected at Bangalore by General Aitcheson in June, 1848. The service companies then consisted of one field officer, five captains, twenty-four subalterns, six staff and eleven hundred and forty men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward St. Maur.

1849.

The regiment remained at Bangalore,* under the

* At a dinner given at Bangalore to the 15th Hussars, a remarkable scene occurred. Sir Benjamin Lovell in responding to some toast, stated that it was not the first time the two corps had met, for he recollected the crossing of the Esla in the Peninsula when the 15th were detailed to assist the 51st through it, and proceeding to mention that an ensign of the 51st was carried away by the stream,

command of Lieut.-Colonel St. Maur, until the 15th December, 1849, when the right wing started for Madras, and marched into Fort St. George on the 8th January, 1850. During nearly three years the regiment was at Bangalore, the casualties by death and invaliding were very few.

1850-1.

The left wing, under Captain Percy Rice, left Bangalore on the 9th January, and reached Fort St. George without any casualty. In consequence of the over-crowded state of the barracks, in June, 1850, two companies of the regiment were detached to Poona-malee; these were relieved every three months until they were withdrawn, at the time the regiment was about to embark for Burmah. The strength of the regiment was about eleven hundred men of all ranks.

1852.

War with the King of Burmah having been declared in March, 1852; in the latter part of the month, the King's Own Light Infantry received orders to be held

and would have been drowned had not a Hussar rescued him by swimming his horse to his assistance; Major Mainwaring much moved, arose and stated that he was the ensign thus saved. Six and thirty years had passed away since the event occurred, but their flight had not effaced the recollection of that terrible morning; and upon the soil of India—England's greatest conquest—these war-worn soldiers again met, after so long a separation to recapitulate their personal share in England's greatest triumphs.

in readiness for active service ; and it embarked on the 31st in two divisions. Early in the morning the regiment assembled on the beach, and was at once embarked ; the head-quarters and right wing, under Lieut.-Colonel St. Maur, on board the H.C. steam frigate "Feroze;" the left wing, under Major Errington, on board the H.C. steam frigate "Sesostris." Lieut.-Colonel Elliott, of the 51st, was appointed to command the Madras brigade. By noon, all the troops composing the Madras division were embarked. Very shortly afterwards the ships weighed anchor, and started across the Bay of Bengal to the rendezvous, Elephant's Point, at the entrance to the Rangoon river. Fortunately the weather was fine during the passage, for the accommodation afforded to the troops was wholly inadequate, both officers and men were restricted to the upper gun deck, which had not always even the protection of an awning from the intense heat of the sun by day, and dew by night. All had to lie down where they stood with only their great-coats for cover ; the paddle-boxes were covered with native followers, and such was the crowded state of the decks that the crew were almost unable to pass about to work the vessel. For twelve days the troops had to endure this discomfort. The day after leaving Madras, Colour-Sergeant Moore was seized with cholera on board the "Feroze," and died in a few hours. Providentially there were no other cases, for had the disease spread, its ravages must have been woeful.

On Good Friday, April 9th, the force assembled outside Elephant Point under Lieut.-General Godwin, and consisted of a Bengal and Madras brigade, with

a proportion of artillery, making a total of about eight thousand men.

On Saturday the 10th April, the fleet sailed up the river to Rangoon. As they approached the river stockades before Rangoon, signal guns fired from the Dagon Pagoda were immediately answered by firing in the direction of the steamers. As yet the vessels had not been hit, but they were warned not to approach too near until prepared to attack. Next morning, Easter Sunday, the ships took up a position off the stockades of Dallah and Rangoon. As the ships anchored, the Burmese, who could be distinctly seen at their guns, opened fire. A round shot struck Ensign A. N. Armstrong of the 51st, on board the "Sesostris," and so wounded him in the shoulder that he died in two hours. The ships immediately opened fire, and by their powerful artillery soon destroyed the whole line of defences. A red-hot shot from the "Sesostris" blew up the King's wharf battery, and with it about four hundred of the enemy. The explosion was terrific. Afterwards, the enemy's fire sensibly diminished. By sunset the firing on both sides had ceased, the stockades on both banks of the river were in flames. In the course of the evening arrangements were made for landing, and were carried into effect at three a.m. of the following morning, under a well-sustained fire from the steamers. The troops consisted of the 12th, 18th Royal Irish, 51st, and 40th Bengal N.I., a part of the artillery and some sappers and miners. As the troops formed on the beach, the Burmese opened a heavy artillery fire upon them. The guns advanced, covered by four companies of the 51st. They were soon attacked by the enemy's

artillery and skirmishers in the neighbouring jungle, and lost some men. The stockade whence this fire came was a strong work which the enemy had occupied in force; and was known in the former war as the "White-house picket." It stood in the direct line of advance and so stopped all progress, that its capture was imperative. A battery of four guns, under Majors Reid and Oakes, opened upon it, and by their fire effected a breach. A strong party, composed of the companies of the 51st, with the Madras sappers, under Major H. Fraser, Commanding Engineer, advanced to the attack. They were led by Lieut.-Colonel St. Maur of the 51st. As soon as they were clear of the jungle, which covered their front movements, a heavy fire of musketry struck them, but they drove the Burmese into the jungle behind. The exertions of the troops—struggling under the fierce rays of a sun that had already struck down in death, as they served the guns, Majors Oakes and Griffiths, and incapacitated Lieut.-Colonel St. Maur of the 51st—were of the severest kind; but, although beneath the cruel torments of such intense heat, exhausted nature almost refused to encounter physical toil, and although a determined enemy stood to dispute their progress to the last, the vigour and courage of British soldiers soon carried them to victory. The best account of the affair is to be found in Major Errington's report to General Godwin.

"Sir, I have the honour to forward the following narrative of the services of a wing of the regiment under my command on the attack of the 'White House Stockade,' on the morning of the 12th April 1852.

"In explanation, it is necessary for me to state that Lieutenant-

Colonel St. Maur commanded the 51st K. O. L. I. on the morning of the 12th, and of course accompanied the right wing. He was seriously indisposed from the effects of the sun. Upon the wing rejoining the regiment, I assumed the command on the 13th, and marched the regiment into the Pagoda on the 14th instant, when Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur proceeded on leave to Madras, this I trust will account for my report not having been sent to you as soon as the operations have been brought to a close.

"On the morning of the 12th, the right wing of H.M.'s 51st Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel St. Maur, was directed to advance, with orders to support the guns, to cover the flanks, and eventually to storm the stockade.

"After passing the guns, No. 1 company, under the command of Lieutenant Singleton was ordered to cover the front of the reserve, but, by your orders, was immediately reinforced by No. 2 company under Captain Manners. I believe you were an eye-witness of the steady manner in which the companies skirmished; a sharp fire was opened upon these skirmishers, and steadily returned by them. They had not advanced far when the two left sub-divisions were ordered to clear the jungle on the left of the covered pathway leading to the front of the stockade. The two right sub-divisions marched over some rising ground, leading to the left face of the stockade, and encountered a great number of the enemy's skirmishers, whom, according to Captain Manners' report, they drove before them in the most gallant manner. It was here that Captain Manners was requested, by an officer of engineers, to render him assistance in getting the scaling ladders carried to the front, which was immediately complied with; but on emerging from the wood and water, about one hundred yards off the stockade, Captain Manners saw several soldiers of the 51st entering by the steps and over the parapet, upon which he left the ladders and entered himself by the front.

"I should be much wanting in duty were I not here to call to your notice the skilful conduct of Lieutenant Pilmer, who commanded the left sub-division of No. 1 company. This officer, observing that the reserve was suffering from the enemy's fire in front, made a dash to take the men, which they no sooner observed than they evacuated the front face, and sallied out by the rear in great numbers with the intention of making for the stockade at some distance in rear of the White House. Thus was his object partially effected, and would

have been completed by cutting off the whole party, had he not been prevented by Captain Slater, who ordered the men not to follow farther. The reserve consisting of No. 3 company under Captain Darroch, No. 5 company under Captain Blundell, and No. 6 company under Lieutenant Madden, was ordered to halt in some open cover, but only for a few seconds. It was here, when ordered to storm the stockade, and in the act of gallantly leading on his men, that Captain Blundell* was shot in the abdomen by a musket ball. The wound proved fatal in a few days. His loss was deeply regretted by officers and men. His

* Some singular circumstances preceded and to some extent foreshadowed the deaths of Captain Blundell and Ensign Armstrong. A few days before the regiment embarked, some of the officers obtained permission to get light cavalry swords out of store, as a substitute for their regulation weapons which were mostly *Tailors' swords*. Armstrong was one of those who made the exchange. On the evening of the 30th March, the night before embarkation, while the officers were snatching a hasty dinner, Captain Medhurst got up to prove his sword: he did so by bending it. Armstrong, who was in the room, then got up, saying: "This is the way to prove a sword," at the same time making a violent lunge at the wall. The sword broke in two; startled by the mishap, he threw the hilt on the floor, remarking in a depressed tone of voice, "I shall never draw a sword against the Burmese." His words came true, for he never landed. On the same night, Medhurst commenced drawing on the wall with a piece of charcoal imaginary battles that were to be fought in Burmah. One scene represented a fort, outside of which the regiment was shewn in the act of giving an assault. The prominent figures in the view represented his brother officers. One of these, more portly than the rest, was intended for Captain Blundell, who, while well in front of his company, and gallantly leading on, appeared to be struck in the stomach with a round shot. At the very moment of the sketch being finished Blundell entered the room. His attention being called to it, some remarks were made as to his portliness and his consequently smaller chance of escape. He looked anxiously at the sketch through his eyeglass, and disparaged the joking which arose out of his anxiety. Strangely enough the sketch faithfully represented his exact position when the fatal shot struck him in front of the White House Stockade.

cheerfulness and thoughtfulness for the suffering of others were remarkable, whilst being carried to the rear. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of No. 5 company will long regret the loss of their brave commander. Captain Darroch, calling upon his men to follow him, moved rapidly up to the stockade, where he found some ladders being carried by the soldiers of the 51st, who, placing them, followed Captain Darroch, who pushed forward with the greatest alacrity, calling out 'On men! the place is our own.' In a few minutes, he and his men were in the stockade. The ladders alluded to were placed against the parapet by order of Lieutenant Madden, commanding No. 6 company, by which the men entered the stockade, Lieutenant Madden leading the way.

"Before concluding my report, which has been drawn up from those sent to me by the officers commanding the different companies, I beg leave to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of Major Hare* of the regiment under my command, who mounted the first ladder, following Captain Randall of the Madras Engineers, who was preceded by Major Frazer of the Bengal Engineers. It affords me much pleasure that the last officer reported to me, after our operations had terminated, that a European soldier was the first man in the stockade and who must have been a soldier of the 51st, as no other European regiment was engaged in the attack. I believe the soldier to be Private Johnson of Captain Blundell's company.

"I beg to annex a return of the killed and wounded on this occasion. Captain Blundell (mortally), one sergeant (slightly), two corporals and eleven privates wounded.

"(Signed) A. C. ERRINGTON, Major, 51st K. O. L. I."

* Major Hare's distinguished gallantry was rescued from oblivion by Colonel Leach, late of the Rifle Brigade, and one of the most famous of the Peninsular veterans :—

"To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Sir,

I am induced by a love of justice, and a most sincere regard and respect for the memory of a gallant soldier, whom I have known from his boyhood, to request you will be so kind as to give insertion to the following testimonial, sent by Major Errington of the 51st (Major Hare's regimental commanding officer) to the father of the deceased

This post being captured, the guns were brought up to the front. The troops encamped until five a.m. of the 14th, when the march upon Rangoon commenced, the men being "all in as fine temper as ever men were;" and their disposition for the fray was needed to overcome the preparations their necessary halt had enabled the enemy to make. The chief defence was three miles of stockade encircling the town, and what was really a strong citadel—the Great Dagon Pagoda. The stockade was constructed by throwing up a rampart, twenty-five feet high, from the bottom of the ditch in front of it, faced with the

who served many years in the same corps, and was in the Peninsula and at Waterloo:—

"It will be gratifying to you to know that your son's gallantry was conspicuous at the storming of the White House Stockade, an outwork in advance of Rangoon.

"He led the way up one of the ladders, and was the first officer of the 51st in the work. He was anxious also to accompany me to Bassein, although in a very weak state of health, and just recovering from dysentery. He was an excellent officer and proved his gallantry in the field; as he was constantly with me, I can best bear witness to his perfect self-possession; and I note down these points, as it will be gratifying to you all to know that to the last your son was faithful to his duty.'

"By some unaccountable neglect, his gallant conduct, it appears was not reported to General Godwin; and it is extremely natural that the high and sensitive feelings of an aspiring soldier should have been deeply wounded at such an omission; but his surviving relations and numerous friends—amongst whom I am proud to call myself one—will derive great comfort and consolation from knowing that he was universally beloved and highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and that his amiable qualities in civil life were as conspicuous as his soldierly bearing in face of the enemy.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"JONATHAN LEACH."

solid trunks of large forest teak. The ditches were filled with abattis, palisades and other obstructions.

The heavy guns of the steamers had first opened fire with shell, round shot and carcasses, in the expectation of soon reducing the town, built of inflammable material, to flames. Several hours, however, of continuous firing elapsed before this object was fully accomplished. When at length the flames broke forth, the roar of the conflagration, added to the agonized shouts of the thousands of inhabitants who soon found the place too hot for them, completely stifled the sound of the cannonading. Rangoon was unable to resist this terrible fire of the sixty-eight-pounders, but though the town was rapidly being reduced to ashes, the strong stockades proved to be very slightly injured. Behind these stockades the Burmese soldiery were gallantly standing to their arms. Both they and their chief were neither idle nor dismayed. They had arranged to deliver a powerful artillery and musketry fire from the solid parapets of the Great Pagoda, and dense bodies of chosen troops were collected for its defence. The British advance was formed by four nine-pounders having their flanks protected by two companies of the 80th, and followed by the rest of the wing of that corps, two other guns, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 40th Bengal N.I. The 51st and the 35th Mādras N.I. were in reserve, except two companies of the 51st, one of which, under Lieutenant Singleton, skirmished through the jungle up to the eastern face of the stockade, and observing a great many of the enemy escaping from the Upper Pagoda, entered the south angle, following closely upon the storming party.

The other company, under Captain Manners, acted under General Godwin's personal orders, and entered the Great Pagoda with him at the east entrance.

A march of a mile brought the troops and light artillery within eight hundred yards of the eastern side of the Great Pagoda, the point aimed at. The heavy artillery not having arrived, Godwin determined to await its assistance, ordered the troops to halt. With a strong arm, and a stubborn will, the seamen hauled the great howitzers through the entangled jungle; but their utmost labours were unable to throw the guns into battery until some of the troops had been for four hours exposed, first to the fire of the enemy's artillery, and then to that of his skirmishers, whose attack was so audacious "that it took five hundred men to keep it down." When, however, the seamen opened their batteries, their fire soon cleared the entrance to the Pagoda, and as the men were dropping fast, the assault was at once ordered. The storming party, led by Colonel Coote of the 18th, passed steadily over the half mile of ground separating them from the Pagoda, although exposed to the whole fire of the enemy. On reaching the steps, they gave one deafening cheer, which sank as a wild tumultuous death-knell into the hearts of the Burmese; and before its echoes had died in the recesses of the Great Dagon Pagoda, an overwhelming rush cleared the place, and put Buhd and his temple in the keeping of the British bayonets, whose sacrilegious owners only cared for the deity so far as his jewelled representatives would yield them booty. In the affair, the 51st had one private killed, a sergeant slightly, and a private mortally wounded.

On the night of the 14th, the regiment bivouacked amidst the burning ruins of the town, surrounded by heaps of dead bodies, the stench from which was intolerable. That night upwards of fifty men were suddenly seized with cholera, of whom forty-two died before morning. Lieutenant Bateman was the only officer attacked, and though he lingered for a few days, he died on the 22nd. This extraordinary loss was the direct result of the exposure, fatigue and privation the troops had undergone. The men had been thirty-six hours on shore with only a ship's biscuit in their haversacks. When provisions arrived, half a ration of salt meat was issued to each man, and this had to serve him for the next twenty-four hours. No wonder that, after lying through the night without any protection in rice fields where the heavy river dews settled in their utmost density, and in the day-time being broiled by a scorching sun with only water putrid, and stagnant and disgusting to the last degree to slake their tormenting thirst, the health of the men should give way. Yet no man complained; all bore their hardships cheerfully, believing them to have been unavoidable. On the 15th the regiment took possession of some Poonghie houses on the eastern face of the stockade, where it remained until it left for Prome. Captain Blundell died of his wounds on the 16th April. Cholera and dysentery continued in the regiment, and many men died. The loss sustained by the regiment in this fatal spot was much greater than that incurred in many of our great sanguinary battles; unfortunately the sickness thus generated, lingered for many weeks. On the 23rd, Lieutenant-General Godwin issued an

order complimenting the troops on their late successes and steady endurance under great fatigue. On the 4th May, a detachment of two hundred men, under Captain Anderson, embarked on board the "Feroze" for Moulmein, to repel the threatened attack of a Burmese force.

The capture of Rangoon gave a month's repose to the troops, except such as were sent in pursuit of the fugitive governor, and those detached to Moulmein. But there was still one town remaining in the hands of the Burmese of high importance to the British, as it prevented them possessing the whole sea-board of Pegu. That town was Bassein, an old mart of commerce, known to and used by the Portuguese three centuries ago. On the 16th May, Major Errington received an order to hold in readiness four hundred men and officers of the 51st, to be joined by three hundred of the 9th Madras N.I. and sappers and miners, to be embarked next morning for its attack. The whole force, under Major Errington, embarked on board the "Sesostris," "Feroze" and "Tenasserim" at daylight of the 17th; on the evening of the 18th they were joined off the mouth of the Bassein river by the "Pluto" steamer; and at half-past four p.m. of the 19th, they arrived opposite the golden Pagoda, just freshly gilt and glittering like a sea of gold beneath the luminous sun. The troops landed and formed on the river's edge. The Burmese garrison numbered between six thousand and seven thousand men, who were to be opposed by eight hundred British and Sepoys, and the war steamers which conveyed them. "The 51st even landed without a shot having been fired, and it was not till a

parley had been held between Captain Latter (the interpreter) and the Burmese, who were gathered behind a mud wall of the Pagoda, that a brick-bat hurled at the interpreter's head abruptly began the engagement." Latter had proceeded with about eighteen men of the 51st to seize a gateway, and lost two men killed and another wounded by the first fire. The remainder of the detachment at once proceeded to his assistance. Major Errington's report best details the operations :—

"The Honourable Company's steamers having anchored in succession at about half past-four p.m. in front of Bassein, a signal was made for the troops to land. The landing was effected in a very short time, the ground occupied was an open space running along the river in front of the stockade. The works were full of armed men, and several guns were in position. I formed the troops in line.

"The whole force had not landed when the enemy opened fire upon us. This was a signal for the troops to advance, which was done in the most gallant style. The stockade was surrounded, the chief Pagoda carried, and the enemy driven in every direction. Considering the sharp fire opened upon us in this attack, our loss in killed and wounded was small.

"Having formed the troops in the Pagoda, companies were sent out by your orders to disperse the enemy. Still a most important duty remained to be performed. The enemy's stronghold, a fortified position to the south of the town, was unmolested. A company of the 51st under Captain Rice and two of the Madras N.I. under Captain Borthwick were selected to assault this position. I accompanied the detachment in order to be an eye-witness of what I knew would be a most dashing operation. I halted the party for a few minutes on the road as Captain Borthwick had not come up, when it was joined by a few seamen and marines under Lieutenant Rice, R.N., with a party of Madras sappers with ladders, under Lieutenant Ford, and also by a sub-division of the 9th N.I., under Lieutenant Ormsby. As it was getting late, I decided upon not waiting for the remainder of the 9th N.I.

"Taking a circuitous route, we came out in rear of the stockade in an open place which afforded us a distant view of this formidable position. I here detached Lieutenant Ormsby with his men to attack on the south-east side. Further progress being impeded by water and low thick jungle, we were obliged to take another direction, which brought us out on a brick road leading straight up to the north-east angle of the work. Upon the opening of the position, and when within fifteen yards of it, a severe fire of musketry, guns and jingals was opened upon us. I was struck in the arm and disabled at once. Lieutenant Rice whilst leading on his men was shot through the head. Captain Rice, 51st, was shot through the lower part of the neck as he led his company to the assault. His place was gallantly taken by his subaltern, Lieutenant Carter, who followed by his men, was first on the parapet. He was struck down by a musket ball; but insisted upon being carried into the work.* Lieutenant Ormsby of the 9th N.I., and Lieutenant Ford of the Madras Sappers mounted the parapet in the most gallant manner, the former received a wound through the right hand. The enemy was followed in every direction by the victorious troops under Lieutenant Ford. Thus, in forty minutes from the time the troops landed, the whole of the enemy's works were in our possession.

"In conclusion, I beg to bring to your notice the gallant conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of all arms who took part in the assault, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which every one appeared anxious to perform his duty. I beg to enclose a list of killed and wounded.

"I have the honour, &c.

"A. C. ERRINGTON, Major Commanding."

Killed, two privates; wounded, five officers and eighteen privates.

The capture of Bassein was allowed to be a very brilliant affair. Speaking of the attack, General Godwin says in his despatch, "Major Errington made his advance upon the Pagoda, and carried it in the

* Private Lyons of No. 7 company was really the first man into the work. Lieutenant Carter, when wounded, was carried in by Sergeant William Froud whilst the man who had hit him was attacked and wounded by Lyons.

most gallant style; the 51st Light Infantry maintaining nobly the character they have ever commanded by their courage and distinguished conduct in the field." The attack on the mud fort to the south of the town promised to be a difficult operation, for the work was occupied by the King of Ava's picked soldiers; "and a fair-faced, dark-whiskered man was plainly seen directing the artillery, but whether he was a European, or Armenian, could not be discovered." Fifty-eight pieces of cannon, ranging from three to twenty-four-pounders, and upwards of twenty jingals added to the strength of the fort, and must have effected serious havoc upon the stormers had the ramparts been sufficient of themselves to stop the first rush of the troops. Fortunately, however, no scaling ladders were required, the men getting in by the gateway and traversing the place until they were stopped for a moment by a large tank, where many of them were struck down. The Burmese resisted bravely, only being driven away from their guns at the point of the bayonet. Lieutenant Ford shivered the skull of a Burmese while the latter was in the very act of thrusting a spear at him; and the number of the Burmese who were slain by the bayonet shews how boldly they accepted a hand-to-hand conflict, and could only be subdued by soldiers who in close fight should prove themselves better and braver than they.

In accordance with General Godwin's orders, Major Errington left Captain Irby's and Captain Darroch's companies at Bassein; the remainder embarked on board the "Moozuffer" on the 20th May. Captain Rice and Lieutenant Carter, though very

severely wounded, were doing well. The force disembarked at Rangoon on the 24th, and joined headquarters. The two companies of the 51st were ultimately relieved by the Madras Fusiliers.

The regiment sent another detachment on the 26th May to relieve Martaban, then attacked by a notorious Dacoit chieftain, named Moung-shoay-loang. About eleven a.m., of that day, the gunboats of the "Feroze" arrived with Captain Anderson's company, which with a company of the 49th N.I. was immediately sent out to meet him. The boats of the "Feroze" were also sent to shell the enemy, who was forced into retreat. The troops returned about two o'clock. The robber, however, although unable to face the troops in fight continued to threaten the place and annoy the garrison. But the zeal and promptitude of both officers and men frustrated every attempt to disturb them in their possession, and in "station orders" of the 10th July, Major Hall tendered his best thanks to Captain Rickards, "who proceeded with reinforcements, composed of a detachment of H.M.'s 51st, under Captain Coxwell, and to all officers and men engaged on that day."

The monsoon having set in with the termination of these operations, a suspension of hostilities became unavoidable. The repose however did not restore the regiment to health; it continued to lose many men by cholera and dysentery.

The occupation of Pegu offered to Indian politicians and soldiers an opportunity to annex the whole Burmese Empire which they were not willing to avoid. Some few moral doubts were raised as to the exact propriety of the step; but these doubts were soon

stifled under the idea that in dispossessing the "Golden Foot" of his territories and the power he had so shamefully abused, we were conferring a blessing upon a portion of the human race, and punishing a tyrant whose iniquities called down upon him at least the wrath of offended man. The question then resolved itself not into "shall the occupation be effected?" but "but when shall we go?" It became a matter of military arrangement and expediency. Much opposition was offered to the expedition, and some inconsistency shown in discussing it. The governor-general was loudly rated for suffering it, by writers who, in almost the same paragraph, censured the general for not entering upon it with more vigour. Both the politician and the soldier were, however, prepared to set public opinion at defiance, and use their own discretion, which assembled the "Army of Ava" by the end of August.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, K.H., of the 51st, was appointed a brigadier, and placed in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade of the Madras division, composed of the 51st and the 9th and 35th Madras N.I. Captain Mannors of the 51st was made brigade major of the second Madras brigade. Captain Darroch was appointed deputy assistant-quartermaster-general at head-quarters. Between the 16th and 27th September the steamers bore away from Rangoon the 1st brigade of the Bengal Division; but the whole of the Madras brigade did not move until the beginning of November. Godwin's intentions were to land and occupy Prome, and there await the arrival of the Madras division before developing his further plan of campaign. Prome was occupied on the 9th October;

its capture was ridiculously easy; it only cost the life of one man. The General and Commodore then returned to Rangoon, when portions of the second division, including the 51st, were ordered to proceed to Prome at a moment's notice. The steamers "Nemesis" and "Pluto" conveyed the 51st. The water journey is not to be forgotten by those of the 51st who were detained several days in the Musquito Creeks at the bar of the Rangoon river into the Irrawaddy. For three successive nights not a man of the force, from the highest to the lowest, on board the river steamers was enabled to close an eye from the exquisite torture the insects inflicted upon them. Major Errington was ordered to stop at Henzadah on the passage up, to leave a company of the 51st and two companies of the Madras N.I., to put the place in a state of defence; an attack being expected from a strong Burmese force hovering about. Captain Singleton's company being selected, he was placed in command, supported by Captain Shadwell, R.N. The remaining companies assembled at Prome, where cholera and dysentery again attacked them. Lieutenant and Adjutant Cleeve had a severe attack, but recovered. Major Errington was obliged to relinquish the command of the regiment in consequence of ill health. He was succeeded by Captain Anderson.

The regiment remained inactive until the 24th November, when the Burmese made their night attack upon Prome. A detachment of the 35th Madras N.I. held Nowang, supported by connecting pickets of the 51st and 18th regiments; the head-quarters of the 35th being supported by the main body of the 51st. The guns with a portion of the 18th and 80th held the

centre. The enemy came on with bold resolution, amid fierce howls and the yells of desperation; but though charge succeeded charge, and assault assault, they were always driven back. Their file-firing on the 51st, which was in front, and bore the heaviest part of the affair, was remarked as admirable in point of regularity and continuity; but fortunately for the regiment it was too high. Desultory attacks were kept up until daybreak, when the enemy withdrew, lingering about the camp, and opposing the operations of a body of sappers sent to work on the plain, until again driven back by Sir John Cheape, at the head of a small body of European and native troops with two guns. They then fell back upon Ethaymew.

1853.

In consequence of sickness prevailing amongst the troops at Prome, the regiment moved down the river to Shoe-dong in January, 1853. At first the health of the men improved; but when the rains commenced in May, sickness again broke out and many deaths occurred.

On the 21st January, three companies of the regiment under Captain Marston, and some Sepoys, in all about eight hundred men, with artillery, marched from Prome to Meaday, a post elaborately fortified by the Burmese, but abandoned. These troops were under Sir John Cheape. General Godwin who had preceded the force up the Irrawaddy, ordered possession to be taken of Meaday, and left there a garrison under Colonel Apthorpe composed of head-quarters and about three hundred men of the 35th N.I., and

two hundred of the 51st, with two long nine-pounders, two twenty-four-pound howitzers, two mortars, and a full detail of artillery.

On the 18th February, Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, K.C.B., left Prome to proceed against the robber-chief Myat Toon near Donnabew. The force accompanying him consisted of Captains Irby and Singleton, Lieutenants Pilmer, Sheaf, Dickson, Baillie, Trafford, Ensign Acton, Lieutenant Taylor who volunteered from the 9th N.I., and two hundred men of the 51st, two hundred men of the 18th Royal Irish, under Major Wigston, the Rifle Company of the 67th Bengal N.I., two hundred Sikhs under Major Armstrong, some sappers and artillery under Major Reid of the Bengal Artillery. Myat Toon, the bold freebooter who drove back a former British expedition and killed its leader, Captain Loch, R.N., had proved himself the most able tactician of the war, and severe service was expected before he could be reduced. The following account of Sir John's successful efforts, written by Corporal James Smith of the 51st, who died shortly afterwards, gives the best description of the service; it was published in the Calcutta papers:—

“A portion of the army embarked at Prome on the 18th February, 1853, and on the same day a detachment of H.M.'s 51st composed of nearly two hundred men, viz., 8th 9th and 10th companies embarked at Shoe-dong. We made Henzadah on the evening of the 21st, disembarked on the following morning, and were formed into two wings. The right wing was composed of H.M.'s 18th and 4th Sikhs under Major Wigston of the former corps; the left of H.M.'s 51st and rifle company 67th Bengal N.I., under Captain

Irby of the 51st. The artillery and sappers were under distinct commands. We marched on the evening of the 22nd, right wing leading; afterwards each wing took the lead alternately.

“We crossed a large creek at Mannoo without accident over a bridge of boats, and bivouacked in a couple of Poonghie houses for the remainder of that night and all the following day, having lost the commissariat department, while the men had only a day's provision in their havresacks. I shall pass over the remainder of our toils up to the 27th, on which morning we were first apprised of the presence of the enemy, for under a thick fog we were fired at from the opposite bank of a creek near where we were bivouacked. Two men of No. 10 company Privates Patrick M'Donald and John Dempsey were wounded and subsequently died. That company crossed the creek and scoured the surrounding jungle for two miles; but not an individual was to be seen. We retired without having fired a shot. Want of provisions now rendered it necessary to return to camp; accordingly we started fasting and thirsty, without even having a glass of grog. In this predicament we marched about nineteen miles under a scorching sun, reaching the shipping at a place called Raline, half way between Donnabew and Henzadah. We steamed from the latter place to Donnabew; Lieutenant Pilmer proceeding for more troops and a supply of boots and tobacco. We now expected a rest, but were supplied with spades, billhooks, &c., and thus armed we performed five or six days hard labour, clearing every jungle, cutting roads to the shipping, and building a sort of barrack-room outside a pagoda

compound which we fortified. So between pulling down buildings, raising others, and performing other work, we ate no idle bread. At length we were again ready to start, and supplied with seven days' provision. Here also we received a considerable reinforcement of H.M.'s 80th—part recruits, and part old soldiers—who joined the right wing of the force. Two companies of Bengal N.I., under Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt, also joined the left wing, that officer assuming command. I have omitted to mention that at Henzadah we were joined by No. 5 company under Captain Singleton.

“We marched at nine a.m. on the 1st March, and reached a place called Ankyar. Here we had a large creek to cross, on this side of which we found three of the Burmese breastworks evacuated. About two miles inland from Donnabew we were warmly engaged with the enemy's pickets. At dark they opened a heavy fire upon us; but under cover of the night we shifted our position about a quarter of a mile to our left, and so caused them uselessly to expend a great quantity of ammunition. Before removing, however, we had a couple of slight accidents, a horse wounded, and a man of the 80th and another of the 18th slightly grazed.

“In the morning, the 51st and 67th N.I. crossed the creek and were soon hotly engaged with the enemy. We drove them out of their position behind twelve breastworks erected along the bank of the river. The Bengal riflemen acted bravely and would not suffer us to go out in the overpowering heat; but volunteered to cover the front themselves whenever the enemy was disposed to fight, allowing us to take

cover under the shade of trees and bushes. The whole day was occupied in transporting our baggage across the creek.

“On the morning of the 9th our little army started as soon as the fog had cleared off, and continued its march exposed to the burning sun, and even in danger of losing its baggage, for whenever we happened to be in the centre of a large plat of elephant grass, the enemy set it on fire all around us. In defiance, however, of all opposition in skirmishes and at the breastworks erected along the route, we got safely to a large creek on the banks of which was once a considerable town, called Kyanthonow. Here the General decided to occupy both banks, to prevent the annoyance we experienced at the last creek. Accordingly two companies of the 18th and Rifle Company of the 67th under Captain Irby of the 51st, crossed the creek and found the enemy napping on a large open plain. A hot skirmish ensued and lasted for a considerable time, the enemy behaving admirably under Shamboo, one of their most distinguished chiefs. They contested every inch of ground, and when the “retire” sounded, which our men very reluctantly obeyed, the men cheered most vociferously. At this time No. 9 company, commanded by Lieut. Dickson, and eleven men of No. 5 company, 51st regiment, having just crossed the river, the 18th and Rifles were again sent out and extended along the bank to attack the enemy in front while a large plat of elephant grass on the right concealed us. Under the command of Captains Irby and Singleton, the men noiselessly made their way through the grass, surprised the enemy’s flanks and soon despatched

"General" Shamboo and about a dozen of his men. Shamboo was shot through the heart by Captain Seymour, R.N. His followers then dispersed. The remainder of the 51st then crossed the river; and although we had fasted all day, and were wearied with our work, we were forced to entrench ourselves during the night.

"Our work being completed we got a pint of tea per man, and some biscuit, the first and last food eaten that day. Next day was occupied in getting our baggage across the creek, and on the next, the 11th, we moved forward; No. 10 company, 51st, and the rifle company of the 67th forming the advanced guard. We travelled thirteen hours and only made seven and a half miles; the advanced guard being engaged all day in attacking breastworks. The enemy was driven out of eighteen of their defences at the point of the bayonet. The whole road was blocked up by large trees being felled across it, so that we were forced to cut through every inch we travelled. The rear guard was attacked and lost eleven men. An officer of the Rifles was also severely wounded and four of his men killed. When the enemy discovered our determination to go a-head, they set fire to the jungle round about us, which we were compelled to extinguish for the protection of our magazine. Unfortunately after having made five and a half miles we got on the way back, during which we received no opposition, the enemy thinking they had completely escaped us. We marched until dark, when we were compelled to pitch our camp in a close jungle. It being too late to light fires, we could not prepare food to appease the hunger we had endured all day.

In the morning, however, we began to cook our tea, but as the water was nearly boiling the dressing bugle sounded and we were given to understand that we should not have time to prepare food. The boilers were therefore emptied and everything packed up for the road. A dense fog coming on delayed our march till nearly ten o'clock, when we retraced our steps to the encampment we left the previous morning. We found it had been set on fire by the enemy after we had left it.

“Our provisions being nearly exhausted, a company from each of the regiments crossed the river this night and proceeded to the shipping at Donnabew to obtain fifteen days' provision for the force, the headquarters of which were to remain by the river side until our return. No. 10 company, 51st regiment, forming the escort to the shipping reached Donnabew about two p.m. on the 14th. The men had neither eaten nor drank since their breakfast on the 13th, except one glass of arrack; but at Donnabew dinner and grog were ready for us the moment we arrived, and the provisions landed upon the bank. On the morning of the 15th we again started for head-quarters which we reached on the evening of the 18th, and to our dismay found that cholera had broken out and made its terrible havoc amongst our little force. The 67th N.I. buried twenty-six men, the Sikhs thirty-one, the 18th Royal Irish three colour-sergeants and ten privates, the 80th about the same number. In comparison the 51st was lucky throughout, it only buried one man. The disease followed us through the remainder of our work; but the 51st had only a few cases. The draft of the 80th recently arrived from England lost many men.

“On the evening of the 17th March the right wing marched and drove the enemy out of a considerable breastwork after some severe fighting; four men of the 18th and several Sepoys being wounded. On the following morning the left wing moved off, the 51st being formed into three companies; No. 10 having been broken up in consequence of its commander, Lieutenant Sheafe, remaining sick on board ship.* In going for the provisions we had several little skirmishes with the enemy. About four o'clock we suddenly came upon one of his strongholds. Although within two hundred yards of it we could not see it, and one of the companies received a terrible fire. Attacked in front and flank from the advanced to the rear-guard, we were ordered to lie down. The rocket brigade was then brought up, but the enemy only cheered, mocked and laughed loudly. The 51st then begged permission to storm the place. Captain Singleton led the advance. By this time Lieutenant Boileau of the 67th was killed, and several Sepoys killed and wounded. The 51st had also one man wounded, and another, Private John Christopher narrowly escaped a ball which carried away his breast-plate, completely stripped him of his belts, and knocked him down. The guns were then tried, at which the enemy cheered and laughed. At length the long wished for order was given to ‘charge,’ and our lads dashed into the intrenchment with great gallantry, charging the enemy for half a mile. Their bravery

* The rest of the sick and surplus provisions were left in a small stockade at Kyomtano in the care of a detachment under Lieutenant Dickson of the 51st.

called forth the well merited approbation of the general and all the officers of the force, who universally admired their coolness and strict compliance with orders under a galling fire. We never expended a round of ammunition until we were ordered to charge.

“I forgot to mention that the ground going up to the last stockade was all blockaded, not an inch of clear ground, holes here and there concealed from our view and full of spikes, as also was the top of the fortification.

“In the evening we marched about two miles further, and encamped on the banks of another creek. On the following day (19th) we marched along the banks of the creek, keeping the water on our right, but as usual had to cut our way. The order of march was as follows :—H.M.’s 80th formed the advanced guard, the Sikhs and 18th next, artillery and rocket brigade next in succession, and were followed by the 67th and two companies of the 51st; No. 8 company of the 51st formed the rear-guard to the baggage. After the advanced guard had proceeded two miles, a heavy fire smote them as suddenly as on the previous evening. The 80th being principally recruits soon took to cover, and two of their officers were wounded in attempting to lead on the men. The Sikhs also lay down, seeing their Major, Armstrong, and adjutant (who lost an arm) wounded. Fury, the European sergeant-major of the Sikhs, was killed in endeavouring to lead them on, or pull them out of the road. He behaved like a hero, but neither kicks nor blows could induce his dusky followers to again encounter the violence of the storm that had scattered

them. Next the 18th Royal Irish made a trial, when thirty-four of their number fell at one sweep. Of these, eleven were killed on the spot.

“This shock paralyzed them; they got under cover, the enemy cheering vociferously and keeping up a tremendous fire. Lieutenant Cockburn fell mortally wounded in attempting to lead them on; Major Wigston was also severely wounded; Lieutenant Pilmer of the 51st twice endeavoured to lead a charge, as also did Lieutenant McGraith, Madras Artillery, who was wounded in the second attempt. The Burmese were getting the upper hand, and a consultation was held about spiking the guns and retreating, when the general’s aide-de-camp suggested giving the 51st a trial.* The suggestion being complied with, Nos. 9 and 5 companies were with great difficulty brought from the rear through the numerous obstacles on the road, to the front wing. No. 9 was in front with Lieutenant Taylor at the head of the company. When he arrived, he asked the question ‘Am I to go on?’ the answer being ‘yes,’ the whole of the men, not forgetting the White House picket, with one voice repeated ‘yes!’ Lieutenant Taylor then waved his sword and shouted ‘51st, follow me!’ when the men dashed into the enemy’s entrenchment, and as the General remarked, ‘drove the Burmese out of their stronghold with that spirit which becomes a brave and well disciplined body of men, and this

* Respecting this affair, Major-General Errington says, in his opinion, the resolution and gallantry of Colonel Irby, “a very fine soldier who commanded the detachment of the 51st,” alone prevented a retreat, and stormed the formidable and well-defended stockade.

under the most galling fire he had ever seen.' Poor Lieutenant Taylor was killed after he had advanced a few paces, Colour-Sergeant Donoughoe at the same moment fell mortally wounded, and was buried at seven o'clock the next morning. Hall also fell mortally wounded, Higginbottom dangerously, Corporal McHugh and George Mayor wounded in the shoulders, and others, making in all fourteen. We captured a great portion of the enemy's implements of war as well as the two large field pieces they had formerly captured."

The total loss on this occasion was thirty-six killed and one hundred and fifteen wounded.

As it has been deemed desirable not to interrupt the continuity of Corporal Smith's story, the following particulars of the last affair which seem to have escaped his memory, must be here inserted. "Before attacking, the men of the 51st dragged up a twenty-four pound howitzer which opened fire at twenty-five yards range, but failed to diminish the fire of the enemy on the path leading to the breastwork. Major Reid of the Bengal Artillery who commanded the gun in this exposed position was immediately wounded, after which Lieutenant Ashe kept up its fire in the most spirited manner. Irritated by the failure of the right wing and stimulated by the unconquerable resolution of Captain Irby to carry the stockade, Sir J. Cheape ordered Bugler Thomas Fitzpatrick of the 51st (then only seventeen years of age, but now a colour-sergeant of the regiment, and the narrator of some of the following facts,) to sound the light infantry call. In obedience to this summons, No. 9 company commanded by Lieutenant Taylor was

the first to arrive, followed by No. 5 under Captain Singleton. They gave the assault in the manner above described. Lieutenant Trevor of the Engineers and Privates Livingstone and Preston are said to have been the first into the work, each of the latter shooting down an enemy who opposed their entrance. The lead had devolved upon them and Sergeant Thomas of the 51st, as Lieutenant Taylor, Ensign Wolseley (80th) and Colour-Sergeant Donoughoe had fallen in the advance. In the first rush, Livingstone and Fitzpatrick arrived at the stockade so nearly at the same time that one of the enemy aiming at Livingstone as he entered had his musket knocked aside by Fitzpatrick, who wounding him with his sword then mounted the stockade. The same man immediately attempted to fire at Fitzpatrick, but was killed by Livingstone in the attempt. In an instant more the stockade was entered, on gaining which Fitzpatrick discovered a Burmese fastened to one of the guns previously captured from Captain Loch; this man he slew at the moment Sergeant Thomas and Privates Preston and Livingstone stood by his side. The enemy was completely beaten with heavy loss; but unfortunately Myah Toon escaped, although he was wounded in the ankle, and left his personal equipment. Bugler Fitzpatrick kept possession of the gun until ordered by Sir John Cheape to give it up."

Major Cotton, 67th N.I., with one hundred Sepoys and one hundred of the 51st under Captain Irby was sent in pursuit to Kyomtano; but he was not successful. In his despatch, General Cheape particularly mentions

Captain Irby and Lieutenant Pilmer of the 51st for their gallantry. The troops then returned to Prome, leaving a detachment in the Pagoda of Donnabew.

Early in June the health of the European troops at Prome broke down beneath a violent attack of cholera which obliged the 18th, 51st, and 80th regiments to be sent into Poonghie houses six or seven miles off, where it was hoped the change of air would abate the scourge. Among the early victims furnished by the 51st was Lieutenant Pilmer, whose gallantry has often been noticed, and of whom Sir J. Cheape in his Donnabew dispatch writes as follows :—
“ I would bring to the notice of the Major-General, Lieutenant Pilmer of H.M.’s 51st K.O.L.I. Brigade Quartermaster, 1st Madras Brigade, who, by permission, accompanied this expedition. He has rendered the most essential service to the force in carrying orders, and in seeing them executed in many cases of emergency, and has undergone great fatigue, and shown much zeal for the service. He is a most able staff officer, and I would recommend him strongly to the Major-General’s notice.”

The regiment was afterwards removed to Shoe-dong; but this station also proving unhealthy, it was ordered up the river in September to Thayetmew, which proved a very healthy station, Meaday and Henzadah. At the end of the year the several detachments were ordered down to Rangoon previous to embarkation for Madras. By the 12th December, 1853, the detachments were all assembled at Rangoon, where the following letter was received on the 16th.

"Horse Guards, 11th October, 1853.

"Sir.—I have the honour, by the direction of the General commanding-in-chief to acquaint you that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 51st bearing on the regimental colour and appointments the word "PEGU" in commemoration of the services rendered by the regiment during the recent war with Burmah, which has terminated in the annexation of Pegu to H.M.'s Eastern dominions.

"(Signed) G. A. WETHERALL.

"Major Gen. Sir T. Willshire, Col. 51st Reg."

In noticing the approaching departure of the 51st for England, Sir John Cheape complimented the regiment in an order dated Prome, 20th December, 1853, which Brigadier Elliott caused to be published in General Orders, as follows :—

"Rangoon, 28th Dec., 1853.

"Brigadier Elliott has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from G. O. by Brigadier-General Sir John Cheape, commanding the division, who begs to record the great satisfaction with which he has viewed the excellent conduct of the regiment since it has been under his command.

"The discipline, good order, and soldierly qualities of the men cannot be exceeded, and the Brigadier-General has observed that they have been equally ready in forming posts and defending them, in taking up quarters and accommodating themselves to the circumstances of the country, or in acting against the enemy, whenever called upon or opportunity offered.

"The annals of the regiment may tell of fields of greater note, but none in which the sterling worth of the regiment has been more fully tried and shown than in the service in Burmah. On many occasions the greatest gallantry has been displayed, and in particular by a detachment of this regiment under the command of Captain Irby in storming the enemy's positions in almost the last action fought in the war.'

"The Brigadier-General thanks the regiment most cordially for its good conduct, and his especial thanks are due to the commanding

officer, Captain Anderson, for the good discipline and efficient state of the regiment, which is so highly creditable to him. He begs to offer to Captain Anderson, the officers and men, his best wishes and assurance of the warm interest he will ever entertain for their happiness, welfare and prosperity.

“ (Signed) W. LINDSAY.”

1854.

On the 20th February, 1854, the right wing embarked on board the “Earl of Hardwick,” landed at Madras on the 27th, and proceeded to Poonamalee. The left wing embarked in the “Lord George Bentinck,” and arrived at Madras on the 19th March. When ordered to embark for England, volunteering was sanctioned; and one hundred and nineteen men volunteered to different corps. Head-quarters and three companies left Madras on the 14th April and landed at Gravesend on the 2nd August; the remainder of the regiment with the exception of part of No. 6 company and the invalids embarked in the “Lord George Bentinck,” and landed at Gravesend on the 2nd August. The regiment was assembled at Chatham, the command devolving upon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Errington. Colonel Elliott went on leave and never rejoined.

The regiment being much reduced by sickness and volunteering in India, and by invaliding at Chatham, recruiting was ordered, which went on very rapidly at Manchester; new arms and appointments were issued, and the corps entirely reorganized in every department. Drilling went on throughout the winter, a female hospital and Sunday schools were established, and a trained schoolmaster appointed.

1855.

The Russian war caused every exertion to be made to perfect the corps for the field. On the 6th February, 1855, the regimental school was inspected by the chaplain-general, who requested that the following order might be published :—

“The chaplain-general having made his inspection to-day of the adult and infant schools, has expressed his entire satisfaction with the progress of the men and children in the different departments in which they have received such able instruction from the school-master.”

In January, 1855, a handsome monument of the purest Carrara marble was placed in York Cathedral by order of the surviving officers of the regiment, in memory of their companions in arms who fell in Burmah. The sculpture, by Mr. Edward Richardson, represents an officer in funereal position, resting on his sword on a columned tomb, which bears this inscription, “IN MEMORY OF THE BRAVE, IN HOPE OF THE RESURRECTION OF THE JUST.” In the background is the representation of a broken column entwined with evergreens, an Indian Pagoda and palm trees. Underneath the statue is engraved :—

“THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE SURVIVING OFFICERS OF THE FIFTY-FIRST, OR, KING’S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (THE SECOND REGIMENT OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE), TO THE MEMORY OF MAJOR W. H. HARE, CAPTAINS E. L. WOLLEY AND W. BLUNDELL, LIEUTENANTS J. W. BATEMAN AND R. PILMER, ENSIGNS A. N. ARMSTRONG AND J. CLARKE, AND THREE HUNDRED AND THREE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATE SOLDIERS WHO FELL AT BURMAH IN AND DURING THE WAR OF 1852-3.”

Beneath is a scroll truss, on which are inscribed the names of three hundred and three non-commissioned officers and men.

On Tuesday the 3rd July, Captain Irby, in the name of the regiment, presented to the city of York a Burmese Bell captured from a Pagoda at Rangoon. The ceremony of presentation came off at the Guild-hall, after which there was a luncheon at the Mansion House, attended by numerous and distinguished guests. The bell weighs nearly 6 cwt., and is covered with Burmese characters, said to be quotations from Bhuddist works.

On the 13th February, Colonel Elliott retired upon half pay, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Errington received the command. On Wednesday June 6, new colours were presented to the regiment in the Regent Road Barracks, Manchester. There was a large number of spectators—Lieut.-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, Bart., G.C.B. (in command of the northern and midland district), General Sir Thomas Willshire, K.C.B., the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment; Colonel Taylor, Captain Holdich, and Colonel Scott (officers of the staff of the northern division), and Colonel Errington, the Colonel in command of the 51st, were among those present. The prayers of consecration having been read by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson (chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), the new colours were received from Lady Willshire by Lieutenant Reed and Ensign Burnaby. In presenting the colours, Lady Willshire said :—

“ Officers and soldiers of the 51st King’s Own Light Infantry, as the wife of an old soldier, I feel proud and grateful for the distinc-

tion you have this day conferred upon me by requesting that I should present its colours to this gallant regiment, of which my husband has the honour to be the colonel. May these bright banners, like those venerable ensigns they are destined to replace, ever be found foremost in the path which leads the British soldier on to glory and to victory; and, in addition to the many records of your triumphs and successes which those ensigns display, may you before long, if called to join those of your comrades now fighting in the Crimea, there be enabled to reap fresh laurels in addition to those which the 51st so gloriously acquired at Minden, at many battles in the Peninsula, on the Pyrenees, and at Waterloo. Gentlemen, I present to you these colours; may God's blessing go with them and protect them! And rest assured that, wherever they are carried, your colonel's and my prayers and best wishes will ever attend you, 51st Light Infantry."

On behalf of the regiment, Colonel Errington thanked Lady Willshire for the honour she had conferred upon them; and the soldiers were then briefly addressed by Sir Thomas Willshire, who expressed his gratification at making acquaintance with them on this occasion, and his confidence that they would sustain hereafter the present well-earned reputation of the regiment. The old colours which had been borne throughout the Burmah war, were sent to York where they are now deposited in the Minster, to droop their war-worn folds in sacred repose over the tablet which marks the fate of those who nobly died in bearing them to victory. The regiment, about one thousand three hundred strong, including recruits, was on the point of embarking at Liverpool for Malta and the Crimea. It bore upon its colours the words "MINDEN," "CORUNNA," "SALAMANCA," "VITTORIA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "ORTHESES," "PENINSULA," "WATERLOO," and "PEGU." On the

previous Monday the officers and men received from Sir Harry Smith the medals to which they were entitled, commemorative of the Burmese campaign. A depôt of five hundred men remained in England, while eight companies of one hundred men each proceeded to the seat of war.

The regiment embarked at Liverpool for Malta in two divisions on board the steamers "Andes" and "Emen," and arrived at its destination on the 25th. While stationed at Manchester, detachments had been sent to Stockport for rifle practice; but the arrangements of the authorities prevented them making the desired progress. In Malta, however, the practice was again immediately taken up and prosecuted with such diligence, as soon to fit the men for active service with their new weapon. On the 5th November, the regiment was inspected on the Floriana parade by Sir J. Pennyfather, who put it through a variety of light infantry movements, such as to severely test the skill of the officers and intelligence of the men, by rapid changes of formation.

When the movements were concluded, Sir John rode up, and in warm and eloquent terms expressed to Colonel Errington, the officers, and men, his marked approbation of their conduct, observing "that he had experienced great pleasure in witnessing the fine appearance and high state of discipline of the regiment; that all the manœuvres were admirably executed, and gave him strong assurance of what great value and importance such a regiment would now be in the field; that he should be proud to lead such, but that might not be his good fortune; how-

ever, any commander would be proud and pleased to have such a regiment under him, and he hoped the corps would ere long have an opportunity of distinguishing itself." The corps was reviewed in complete heavy marching order, and although under arms for two and a half hours, most of which was spent in rapid skirmishing movements, not a man fell out.

1856.

The fall of Sebastopol preventing the regiment from proceeding to the Crimea, towards the middle of June, 1856, it embarked for England in two divisions on board the "Etna" and "Sir Robert Sale." Arriving at Portsmouth, it received orders to proceed to Cork, where it disembarked on the 21st, and marched to Buttevant. In consequence of a serious mutiny of the Tipperary Militia, then quartered at Nenagh, the regiment was ordered to Templemore, and remaining there only two days was despatched to Nenagh. From Nenagh it arrived in Dublin on the 22nd July, and occupied quarters in Ship Street and Beggar's Bush Barracks. On the 17th August head-quarters proceeded to the Curragh Camp, and the four dépôt companies being separated from the service companies, were next month sent to Pembroke.

1857.

In the latter part of March, 1857, orders were re-

ceived for the regiment to be held in readiness to proceed to Belfast and other stations in the north of Ireland, to co-operate with the civil power in preserving peace during the general election. It returned to the Curragh Camp at the end of April, remained there until 1st August, when it was ordered to Dublin, and occupied quarters in the Palatine Square and Linen Hall Barracks until the 9th Oct., and then proceeded to Cork to embark on board the steamer "Calcutta" for Bombay. Though so short a time at home, and the previous tour of foreign service having been in India, upon the Indian Mutiny breaking out, the regiment asked permission to volunteer for service again in that country, and was accordingly sent out. Arriving in harbour at Bombay on the 29th December, and disembarking on the 1st January, 1858, it first occupied the Town Barracks, which the head-quarter's wing soon vacated and went to the Colaba Barracks.

1858.

Detachments were sent from Bombay to Surat, Tannah, and Matharan under Captains Mitford and Agg, and Lieutenant Burnaby. On the 3rd and 10th of February the regiment embarked on board the H.C.'s steamers "Assaye" and "Punjaub," and arrived at Kurrachee on the 8th and 15th of the same month. Leaving Kurrachee for Lahore November 1st, it was conveyed by the steamers "Havelock" and "Sir Henry Lawrence" to Moulton, whence it proceeded in small parties by bullock train, and was collected and stationed at Lahore.

1859-60.

On the 6th January, 1859, the left wing proceeded to Umritsur, and remained there until November 1860, before rejoining head-quarters.

1861.

On the 6th August, 1861, when part of the regiment was stationed at Meean Meer, cholera broke out, and spread with such lamentable rapidity that in nine days twenty-nine men had fallen victims to it. On the 16th, it being considered necessary to remove part of the regiment into camp, three companies under Captain Reed marched to Chubeel, and were joined on the 17th by two companies under Captain Farrington. Other portions of the regiment occupying other places made frequent changes; but these five companies remained at Chubeel until the 9th September, and lost fifty-three men. The two companies stationed at the Fort at Lahore when the epidemic broke out at Meean Meer did not suffer until the 20th August. For seven weeks cholera raged in the regiment with unabated fury, when the pestilence suddenly disappeared. . The last death occurred on the 23rd September. On the 6th August the 51st was nine hundred and ninety-nine strong including all ranks; of these four hundred and seventy-seven were seized with cholera; twenty-one died at Ghorunda, fifty-three at Chubeel, eight at Ummer Sidhoo, and the total loss from the 6th August to the 23rd September was two hundred and

fifty-six men, sixteen women, and sixteen children, making a total of two hundred and eighty-eight. Three officers were attacked, Lieutenant-Colonel Irby, Captain Brigstocke, and Lieutenant Robertson; the two latter happily recovered, the former died on the 23rd August. He was seized in the morning, and died in the evening of the same day. His loss was deeply regretted by all ranks, who remembered with gratitude the kindly manner in which he performed his duty during the early ravages of the disease. Until the morning of the day of his death he was visiting the hospital constantly, and besides showing a fatherly care and solicitude for the stricken men, he rendered them every assistance and comfort in his power. Captain Reed and all the other officers who commanded detachments, also exerted themselves to the utmost, doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the men under their respective commands. After the disappearance of the cholera, a subscription was raised by the 51st and 94th Regiments to erect a monument to the memory of those who fell victims to the epidemic, and as the 94th Regiment had no recognised country connection, it was agreed that the monument should be put up in York Minster, the 51st being a Yorkshire regiment. A sum of £400 (£170 from the 94th, and £230 from the 51st) was contributed by the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of both regiments, and as there was already a monument in York Minster to the memory of those of the 51st who fell in the Burmah Campaign, it was determined to apply to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral for permission to erect a memorial window.

This permission being granted, one of two sites had to be selected; the first composed of a series of four windows on the west side of the north transept; the other a three light window at the extreme west end of the nave aisles. The choice was limited because there is still a great quantity of ancient glass remaining in the windows, those referred to being almost the only ones without it. The series of four windows were selected, they being sister lights of beautiful early detail and fine proportions, each light being 4 feet wide by 17.6 high. The designs on the windows represent incidents from the lives of Joshua, Gideon, Caleb, and David. The whole work was executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of Regent Street, in the richest and most elaborate manner. An inscription on a brass plate at the foot of the windows gives the numbers of each regiment who died.

On the 28th November the regiment marched to Rawul Pindee, a station considered the healthiest in the Punjaub, and on the 20th December, shortly after the arrival of the regiment (under Major Dickson), the Commander-in-Chief ordered Colonel Bright, 1st battalion 19th Regiment, to assume the command. Colonel Bright's appointment to the temporary command of the regiment resulted from the order of the Indian Government, directing that the second lieutenant-colonels of regiments should be absorbed and employed wherever their services might be required before any further promotions should take place; and an opportunity offered itself in the 51st by reason of Lieutenant-Colonel Errington being on the Brigade Staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Irby having died.

1863.

On the 9th May, 1863, a working party of one hundred men under Captain Hughes proceeded to the Murree and Abbotabad road, as an experiment to see if it would be judicious to employ a larger body next year. The experiment was highly successful. The men worked well, and both the labour and climate proved beneficial to their health. The detachment remained on the road until October, when it rejoined head-quarters.

The head-quarters of the regiment proceeded under Colonel Bright on the 9th October into Hazara, to assist in subduing a body of fanatics who had taken up a strong position in the Mahaban mountains, about seventy miles east of Peshawur; and remaining at Derbund, was employed in watching the disaffected tribes in and around Hazara, but took no part in the skirmishes which collectively have formed the "Frontier War." The left wing, at Nowshera, received orders on the 12th October to proceed to Eusofyai, and on the morning of the 17th proceeded on field service under Major Agg. It was employed as part of a reserve and to guard the frontier during the active operations at Umbayla Pass during the months of October, November, and December. On the 19th December, the forces under Major-General Garvock attacked the enemy at Lalloo and put an end to the war, by forcing him to accept the offered terms.

The regiment then returned to Nowshera, the left wing reaching that station on the 23rd December, the

right wing on the 3rd January, 1864, and remained ten months.

1864.

On the 5th January the command of the corps was transferred from Colonel Bright to Major Agg, who was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy on the 22nd March. In Nowshera the men suffered slightly from the "Peshawur fever" and ophthalmia, brought on by exposure in the Eusofyai Campaign.

From Nowshera the regiment marched to Peshawur, relieving the 71st Highlanders on the 21st October. Shortly after the arrival of the regiment, the fever again attacked the men, and although no death occurred, their health was seriously impaired.

1865-6.

On the 30th October, 1865, the 42nd Highlanders arrived at Peshawur to relieve the 51st, which on the following morning, under Lieutenant-Colonel Agg, marched *en route* to Jullundur (thirty-three marches) where it arrived on the 9th December, detachments were sent to occupy Fort Kangra and Phillour. When passing through Rawul Pindee, during its march, the regiment was inspected by Major-General Sir J. Garvock, K.C.B., who expressed himself highly satisfied, and congratulated the men on their general good behaviour during the time they were under his command in the Peshawur division. The regiment stayed ten months at Jullundur and enjoyed excellent health; it occupied the old thatched barracks, the

new barracks being commenced only just before it left. In September, while under orders for England, special volunteering was allowed: a hundred and twenty-eight men volunteered to the 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, and sixty-two to the 38th Regiment. On the 15th November the regiment, having recalled its detachments from Kangra and Phillour, marched from Jullundur to Mooltan, and was thence conveyed by river steamers to Kotree. During the voyage, the steamer "Sir Charles Wood," carrying the head-quarters, accidentally stove a large hole in her bottom. In a short time the engine fires were put out, and had it not been for the untiring labour of the troops at the pumps, she must have sunk. The hole was, however, eventually plated over, and after several delays, the head-quarters reached Kotree on the 20th December. The men received the thanks of the Government Engineer for their services on this perilous occasion. Bearing with it Colonel Bishop's expression of his "satisfaction at the high state of discipline of the regiment, and the exemplary manner in which they had conducted themselves" at Jullundur, the 51st proceeded from Kotree to Kurrachee by railway, and—except four officers and sixty-one men, who were conveyed by the "Star of India,"—on the 31st December, 1866, embarked on board the "Renown." The total strength of the regiment on embarking was twenty officers, thirty-five sergeants, twenty-five corporals, fifteen buglers, and four hundred and sixty-one privates.

1867.

After a favourable voyage the head-quarters arrived at Dover on the 4th April, 1867, and occupied the Citadel barracks until the 23rd April, when the regiment moved to the Grand Shaft Barracks. The detachment on board the "Star of India" experienced a very rough passage, and in latitude 19.30 S. longitude 67.30 E. was in imminent danger of shipwreck on the 18th January.

1868.

On the 13th January, 1868, the head-quarters proceeded by rail from Dover to Aldershot; one company under Captain Chatfield being thence detached to Hampton Court as a guard for the Palace. This company rejoined head-quarters at Aldershot on the 24th March.

The establishment of the regiment, as fixed by a War Office letter of the 11th May, 1867, is one colonel, three field-officers, ten captains, twenty subalterns, and five staff officers (including the adjutant), one sergeant-major, nine staff sergeants (including bugle major), forty sergeants, twenty buglers, and six hundred rank and file; being a total of seven hundred and nine of all ranks.

The head-quarters of the regiment left Aldershot on the 16th September, 1868, were conveyed by train to Portsmouth, thence by H.M.'s troop ship "Simoon" to Portland, where they disembarked on the evening of the 17th, and occupied the Verne Citadel Barracks,

relieving the 2nd battalion 13th Light Infantry. A detachment of four companies under Major S. A. Madden was sent to Weymouth, and at these stations the 51st remained for the rest of the year and the whole of 1869.

1870.

The regiment, under Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Madden, embarked at Portland in H.M.S. "Orontes" on Wednesday, March 2, 1870, for Ireland. It arrived at Queenstown on Sunday, and disembarking next day was distributed as follows:—Head-quarters and three companies at Waterford, four companies at Clonmel, two companies at Carrick-on-Suir, and one at Duncannon Fort, replacing the 30th Regiment. The *Southern Times* of the 5th March, thus concludes a very complimentary paragraph on the departure of the regiment from Portland and Weymouth:—"This regiment which has been quartered in Portland and Weymouth for a year a half, left for Ireland on Wednesday last. During its stay in this neighbourhood the regiment has acquired universal respect and esteem, and its departure is very generally regretted. The uniform good conduct of the men has been a source of gratification to the inhabitants, and reflects the greatest credit on the discipline observed, as well as the orderly and sober habits of the men themselves. The kindness displayed by the colonel and officers has endeared them to everyone, and the especial favour they have conferred by allowing their splendid band to perform weekly for the recreation of the residents and visitors of Wey-

mouth, will long be remembered with gratitude and pleasure ; while the readiness and courtesy with which the services of their efficient musicians have been accorded in Portland for the purpose of aiding the various institutes and charities entitle them to the best thanks of all."

More than a century has elapsed since the 51st or "King's Own Light Infantry" Regiment was raised among the clothiers of West Yorkshire, yet from the very first period of its existence down to the present time it has possessed one of the highest reputations in the British Service. Its celebrity commenced at Minden and has been continued in India, the Peninsula, and Burmah, with a lustre that has never paled ; and should England again call for its services on the field of battle, the "King's Own Light Infantry" will be worthy of its traditions so long as its members recollect that they are called by the spirit of those grim warriors, who, few in number but of giant hearts, swept down Britain's foes on the plains of Flanders with the majestic confidence of invincibility, to perpetuate the glory which has been entrusted to their keeping, and has descended to them from generations of soldiers for whom the world could produce no match.



ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

THE OFFICERS OF THE 51ST REGIMENT

FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1755, TO MAY, 1870.

The compiler begs to thank Mr. H. S. Smith, the compiler of similar lists of the officers of the Rifle Brigade, the 79th, 85th, 43rd, 94th Foot, the Grenadier Guards, the 4th Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, and other regiments for this list. The long period over which it extends adding to the difficulty of obtaining information respecting some officers, has prevented that complete accuracy in every detail which the compiler aimed at; but it is believed that the services of every officer who has served with the regiment are given as fully as they can now be obtained.

Key to the battles and actions the silver medals for which are recorded in the succeeding list by figures, and which were granted under the General Order of 1st June, 1847, viz :—

1	Maida	4th July, 1806.
2	Roleia	17th August, 1808.
3	Vimiera	21st August, 1808.
4	Sahagun, Benevente, &c. (<i>actions of cavalry</i>)	Dec., 1808, and Jan. 1809.
5	Corunna	16th January, 1809.
6	Martinique (<i>attack and capture</i>)	February, 1809.
7	Talavera de la Reyna	27th and 28th July, 1809.
8	Guadaloupe (<i>attack and capture</i>)	January and February, 1812.
9	Busaco	27th September, 1810.
10	Barrosa	5th March, 1811.
11	Fuentes d'Onor	5th May, 1811.
12	Albuera	16th May, 1811.
13	Java, (<i>attack and capture</i>)	August and September, 1811.
14	Ciudad Rodrigo (<i>assault and capture</i>)	January and February, 1812.
15	Badajoz	11th Mar. and 6th Apl. 1812.
16	Salamanca	22nd July, 1812.
17	Fort Detroit (<i>capture of</i>) America	August, 1812.
18	Vittoria	21st June, 1813.
19	Pyrenees	28th July to 2nd Aug., 1813.
20	St. Sebastian (<i>assault and capture</i>)	August and September, 1811.
21	Chateauguay, America	26th October, 1813.
22	Nivelle	10th November, 1813.
23	Chrystler's Farm, America	11th November, 1813.
24	Nive	9th to 13th December, 1813.
25	Orthes	27th February, 1814.
26	Toulouse	10th April, 1814.
27	Egypt.	1801.

W denotes the medal for Waterloo. Where medals have been obtained for later services, the name of the action is given.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

NAPIER, ROBERT, Ensign, 9th May, 1722, 2nd Foot; placed on the Staff and employed in the Quartermaster-General's Department; appointed Col. 51st Regt., 19th Dec., 1755; Major-General, 3rd September, 1756; appointed Col. of the 12th Foot, 22nd April, 1757; Lieut.-General 4th April, 1759; died in Albemarle Street, 23rd Nov., 1766.

In 1742 he was appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General to the army sent to Flanders; served the campaigns of Dettingen and Fontenoy. Served with the 12th Foot during the Seven Years' War.

BRUDENELL, HON. THOMAS, appointed Col. of the 51st, 22nd April, 1757; Major-General, 28th June, 1759; Lieut.-Gen., 19th Jan., 1761; succeeded to the barony of Bruce in 1767, when he resigned the command of the regiment; in 1776 was nominated Governor of the Prince of Wales; in 1780 Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and in 1792 Treasurer to Her Majesty, an office which he retained till his death. He died in Seymour Place, London, aged 85, on the 19th April, 1814.

Served with the regiment during the whole of the Seven Years' War, and commanded it at Minden.

EGLINTOUN, ARCHIBALD, EARL OF, Major, 1751; 36th Regiment; Lieut.-Col., 4th Jan., 1757, 77th Regt.; Col., 19th Feb., 1762; appointed Colonel of the 51st, 24th June, 1767; Major-Gen., 25th May, 1772; Lieut.-Gen., 29th Aug., 1777; General, 12th Oct., 1793. Appointed Colonel of the Scots Greys, 2nd Dec., 1795; died at Eglintoun Castle, 30th Oct., 1796.

Served with the 77th Regiment against the Indians in America in 1760-3; appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle, 1764; Governor of Edinburgh Castle 1782. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, his lordship raised a regiment of Fencibles.

MARTIN, ANTHONY GEORGE, Ensign, 23rd July, 1748, Coldstream Guards; Lieut., 13th Jan., 1756, Coldstream Guards; Captain-Lieut., 11th Jan, 1769; Captain, 3rd November, 1769, Coldstream Guards; Second Major, 7th June, 1780; Major, 23rd

November, 1785, Coldstream Guards; Lieut.-Col., 26th May, 1789, Coldstream Guards; Major-General, 20th Nov., 1782. Appointed Colonel of the 51st Regt., 2nd Dec., 1795; died at his house in Leicester Square, 1st May, 1800.

MORSHEAD, WILLIAM, Ensign, 23rd April, 1771, Coldstream Guards; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1776, Coldstream Guards; Captain-Lieut., 5th Feb., 1783; Captain, 11th July, 1785, Coldstream Guards; Colonel, 16th Feb., 1793; Second Major, 23rd June, 1795; Major, 2nd Dec., 1795, Coldstream Guards; Major-Gen., 26th Feb., 1795. Appointed Colonel Commandant of the 60th Foot, 30th Dec., 1797; appointed Colonel of the 51st, 9th May, 1800; Lieut.-General, 29th April, 1802; General, 1st Jan., 1812; died at Lavethan in Cornwall, May, 1822.

Embarked with the troops for Holland in February, 1793, and was in every action in which the Guards were engaged from that period till the return of the army in May, 1795, with the exception of the affair at Lincelles. Embarked for the West Indies in October, 1795, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; was at the taking of St. Lucia, and commanded the storming party at the Vigie, in the Island of St. Vincent; was second in command under Sir Ralph at Porto Rico, and returned to England for the recovery of his health in 1798. In 1800 he served under Sir James Pulteney in the expedition to Ferrol; since which he was not employed on foreign service. In 1801 and 1802 he was on the staff in Cornwall.

HISLOP, SIR THOMAS, BART., G.C.B. Ensign, 28th Feb., 1778, 39th Regt.; Lieut., 28th Jan., 1783, 39th Regt.; Captain, 28th Jan., 1785, 100th Regt.; exchanged to 39th Regt., 4th Feb., 1785; Major, 16th Aug., 1794, 39th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 25th March, 1795, 115th Regt., appointed to 39th, 1st Sept., 1795; Lieut.-Col.-Commandant, 11th West India Regt., 6th Sept., 1796; appointed Col. 8th West India Regt. 29th April, 1802; Major-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814; appointed Col. of the late 95th Regt., 4th April, 1818; appointed Col. of the 51st Regt. 4th June, 1822; appointed Col. of the 48th Regt. 25th Dec., 1829; died 3rd May, 1843.

Served with the 39th at Gibraltar from July, 1780, to Nov., 1783; in Dec., 1792, appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Dundas with whom he served in Ireland until ordered to Toulon, where he continued during the siege and until the final evacuation of it by the combined forces. Present at the sortie made against the French posts on the heights of Arennes, 30th Nov., 1793, when Lieut.-Gen. O'Hara was taken prisoner. Served against Corsica, being present at the reduction of San Fiorenza, and was sent home with dispatches announcing that event, served in Germany and at the West Indies; present with the 39th at the surrender of Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. Being left there in military command, he ruled over the colonies until Dec., 1802, when, by the King's orders he surrendered them to the Batavian Government. Served under Sir G. Beckwith in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. Appointed on the staff of Bombay, 28th March, 1812, he started for that Presidency in the *Java*, and

was captured in her by the *Constitution*, and being exchanged he returned to England, when he was placed in command of the Madras Army. Served with great distinction, and holding an important command in the campaign which led to the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarries and Mahratta Princes.—(*Medal for Guadaloupe.*)

D'URBAN, SIR BENJAMIN, K.H., G.C.B., K.C.H., Cornet, April, 1794, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Lieut., 1st July, 1794, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Capt., 2nd July, 1794, 2nd Dragoon Guards; exchanged to 29th Light Dragoons, 21st Oct., 1795; appointed to 20th Light Dragoons, 25th Dec., 1796; Major, 21st Nov., 1799, Warwickshire Fencible Cavalry; reduced April, 1800, placed on h.p. of it; appointed to 25th Light Dragoons, 22nd Jan., 1801; exchanged to 89th Regt., 17th Dec., 1802; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1805; Lieut.-Col., Dec., 1806; exchanged to 1st West India Regt., 25th Sept., 1807; exchanged to 2nd West India, 7th Jan., 1808; Col., 4th June, 1813; appointed to Portuguese and Spanish Staff, 25th Oct., 1814; appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, 25th March, 1816; Major-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; appointed Col. of the 51st Regt., 25th Dec., 1829; Lieut.-Gen., 10th Jan., 1837; died at Montreal, 25th May, 1849.

In the spring of 1795, he joined the 2nd Dragoon Guards in Germany, and served there with that regiment until the end of the year, when, the cavalry returning to England, he exchanged into the 29th Light Dragoons, then embarking for the West Indies under Sir Ralph Abercromby: served with the regiment in Domingo, and returned in command of it to England, in April, 1797; served in Jamaica in 1799: in the expedition under Lord Cathcart in 1805. In 1808 proceeded to the Peninsula with Baird's Division, and on arriving was attached to Sir Robert Wilson's corps as an Assistant Quartermaster-General, and with the Spanish armies in Estremadura until April, 1809, when he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese Army under Beresford, with which he continued to serve during the Peninsula War, occasionally employed, however, in charge of a corps of Portuguese Cavalry, which he commanded at Salamanca and Vittoria. As an officer of the staff he was also present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive and Toulouse. Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. Sir Benjamin for several years held the Government of the Cape of Good Hope, his administration being distinguished by mildness, wisdom and justice. At the period of his death he was commander of the forces in Canada.

WILSHIRE, SIR THOMAS, BART, K.C.B., Ensign, 25th June, 1795, 38th Regiment; Lieut., 5th Sept., 1795, 38th Regt.; Capt., 28th Aug., 1804, 38th Regt.; Bt. Major, 21st Sept., 1813; Bt. Lieut.-Col., 4th Dec., 1815; Major, 10th Sept., 1823, 46th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 30th Aug., 1827, 2nd Foot; Col., 10th Jan., 1837; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 27th Nov., 1841; appointed commandant at Chatham; Major-Gen., 9th Nov. 1846; appointed Col. of the 51st Regt., 26th June, 1849; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Gen., 20th April, 1861; died at Hill House, Windsor

Forest, 31st May, 1862. See *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1862, p. 631

Served with the 38th Regt. in the West Indies from August 1797, to August 1800; the campaign of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, retreat to, and battle of, Corunna. Accompanied the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. Served afterwards in the Peninsula from June, 1812, to the end of that war in 1814; commanded the Light Company at the battle of Salamanca (twice wounded), on the retreat from Burgos and action at Villa Muriel, the action of Osmá, battle of Vittoria, first assault of San Sebastian, also second assault and capture, when he received the brevet rank of Major. Commanded a Brigade of Light Companies at the passage of Bidassoa, battle of Nivelle, and battles on the 9th, 10th, and 11th Dec., 1813, for which services he was in 1815 appointed Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. Repulsed with three hundred men the attack of ten thousand Kaffirs upon the open village of Graham's Town, on the frontier of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 22nd April, 1819, and commanded during the subsequent operations against the Kaffirs in the same year. Served afterwards in the East Indies from May 1822 to 1840. Commanded a wing of the 46th Regt. at the capture of Kittoor in the Doonab, in Dec., 1824. Served also throughout the whole of the campaign in Affghanistan under Lord Keane; present at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, 23rd July, 1839, upon which occasion he was appointed K.C.B.; and while in command of the Bombay column of the army of the Indus he captured the fortress of Khelat on the 13th November following, for which service he was created a Baronet. Has received the Silver War Medal with seven Clasps; also First Class Dooranée Empire.

~~FR~~ ELLIOTT, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.B., K.H.; See list *postea* for services.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS.

ACTON, CHARLES, Ens., 12th Dec., 1851, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th June, 1854, 51st Regt.; Capt., 8th Jan., 1856, 51st Regt.; Major, 30th June, 1865, 51st Regt.

Served with the 51st in Burmah from February, 1853, to the end of the war, and was present with Captain Irby's detachment of four companies with Brigadier-General Cheape's force during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew district, ending in the assault and capture, on the 19th March, 1853, of the stronghold of the Burmese chief Myat-toon. (Medal and Clasp)

AGG, WILLIAM, Ens., 15th Oct., 1850, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th May, 1853, 51st Regt.; Capt., 13th Sept., 1855, 51st Regt.; Major, 17th Sept., 1858, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 22nd March, 1864, 51st Regt.; retired 24th July, 1869.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three day's operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May. (Medal and Clasp.)

AINSWORTH, OLIVER, D., From Lieut., South Gloucester Militia, Ens., 11th April, 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th July, 1810, 51st Regt.; Capt., 14th Aug., 1828, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 23rd Nov., 1841; Major, 16th June, 1843, unattached; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; Col., 28th Nov., 1854; died at Launceston, Australia, 3rd Dec., 1859. (Silver Medal for 11, 22, 25.)

Walcheren expedition, 1809, present at the siege of Flushing.

ALCOCK, CHARLES, Ens., 21st June, 1781, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Oct., 1786, 51st Regt.; Capt., 28th Feb., 1791, 51st Regt.; died May, 1795.

ALCOCK, HENRY, Ens., 5th Sept., 1795, 51st Regt.; appointed to 60th Regt., May, 1796.

ALLEN, JAMES, Ens., March, 1798, 25th Regt.; Lieut., Aug., 1798, 51st Regt.; out same year.

ANDERSON, JAMES WARREN HASTINGS, Ens., 30th Sept., 1853, 69th Regt.; Lieut., 6th July, 1855, 69th Regt.; Capt., 13th Dec., 1859, 69th Regt.; exchanged to 87th Regt., 6th Aug., 1861; retired on h.p. of it 21st June, 1864; appointed to 51st 14th Aug., 1866; retired 15th May, 1867.

ANDERSON, JOHN, Ens., 25th June, 1847, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th April, 1851, 51st Regt.; Capt., 9th March, 1858, 19th Foot.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; and served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon, and at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May, 1852.

ANDERSON, PAUL, C.B., K.G., Ens., 31st March, 1788, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st March, 1791, 51st Regt.; Capt., 1st July, 1795, 4th West India; appointed to 31st Regt., 25th May, 1796; Major, 25th June, 1801, 9th Foot, placed on h.p. of it; exchanged to 7th Fusiliers, Nov., 1802; exchanged to h.p. of the Corsican Rangers, April, 1803; exchanged to 40th Regt., 5th Oct., 1804; Lieut.-Col., 17th Oct., 1805; exchanged to h.p. of 4th Foot, 30th Oct., 1806; exchanged to 60th Regt., 14th Jan., 1808; Col., 4th June, 1813; placed on h.p. of the Regt., 25th Feb., 1817; Major-General, 12th Aug., 1819; appointed Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, 13th Dec., 1827; appointed Governor of Pendennis Castle, 23rd July, 1832; Lieut.-General, 10th Jan., 1837; appointed Col. of the 78th, 9th Feb., 1837; General, 11th Nov., 1851; died at Bath, 17th Dec., 1851. (Gold Medal for Corunna, Silver Medal for Egypt.)

Went to Gibraltar in 1792, and after remaining there two years, embarked for Toulon; from thence to Corsica, where he was present at the storming of the Convention redoubt, Mozello Fort and siege of Calvi; appointed Brigade Major to Sir John Moore in the West Indies, and employed in the storming of Morne Chabot, St. Lucia, where he received a severe contusion in the side; also at the taking of Morne Fortunée, in repulsing the enemy's sortie, and final reduction of the place; served during the Irish rebellion, and was present at the battle of Foulke's Hill, and the retaking of Wexford; expedition to Holland, present at the first landing and action of the 10th September and 2nd October; expedition to Egypt, present at the landing and battles of the 13th and 21st March, at the latter of which he received a shot in the right arm, the full use of which he never recovered; expedition to Sicily, 1806; Walcheren expedition, 1809; was the favoured friend of Sir John Moore at whose death he was present.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM H. H., Ens., 20th Sept., 1833, 48th Regt., exchanged to 41st Regt., 14th March, 1834; Lieut., 28th Aug., 1836, 41st Regt.; Captain, 6th June, 1845, 41st Regt.; ex-

changed to 51st Regt., 25th July, 1845; Major, 1st Dec., 1854; retired 19th Sept., 1856.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; during the succeeding three days operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; commanded the 51st Regiment from December 1852, until its embarkation for England in April, 1854.

ANDREWS, EDMUND, Ens., 11th Nov., 1795, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th July, 1796, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 93rd Regt., 10th Aug., 1796; Regt. disbanded but retained on f.p. of it; appointed to 16th Foot, 29th Dec., 1796; Brevet Major, 30th Aug., 1799.

ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER NENON, Ens., 23rd May, 1848, 57th Regt.; appointed to 51st Regt., 21st July, 1848; killed at Rangoon, 11th April, 1852.

ARNEY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, Ens., 5th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Aug., 1831, 51st Regt.; Captain, 1st July, 1837, 51st Regt.; placed on f.p., unattached, 6th Oct., 1837; appointed to 58th Regt., 28th Aug., 1838; Major, 12th May, 1843, 58th Regt.; Lieut. Col. 18th July, 1851, unattached Col., 16th Dec., 1856; appointed to 11th Hussars, 18th Jan., 1861; retired same day.

Commanded three companies of the 58th during the operations against the hostile natives in the Southern District of New Zealand in 1846. He commanded the troops encamped in the valley of the Hutt and Porirua; and the 58th at the affair of the Horokeivi, when the enemy were driven back and dispersed.

ATHERLEY, JOHN CARTER, Ens., 27th March, 1792, 51st Regt.; appointed to Coldstream Guards, 5th Dec., 1792; Lieut., 21st Feb., 1794, Coldstream Guards; died in Holland, 22nd Feb., 1795.

ATHOL, JOHN, DUKE OF, Ens., , 1797, 51st Regt., Lieut., 1st Feb., 1798, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 3rd Foot; 9th May, 1800; died in London, 14th Sept., 1846.

ATKINS, WARHAM, Ens., 31st May, 1790, 51st Regt.; retired, 16th Aug., 1793.

AULDJO, JOHN, Ens., 19th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Aug., 1826, unattached; exchanged to 34th Regt., 28th Dec., 1826; Capt., 23rd Dec., 1831, unattached, exchanged to 96th Regt., 30th Dec., 1831; retired 11th Aug., 1837.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM, Ens., 5th Sept., 1811, 52nd Regt.; Lieut., 6th April, 1813, 52nd Regt., placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; appointed to 97th Regt., 25th March, 1824; Captain, 26th Sept., 1834, 51st Regt.; Major, 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 42nd Regt., 25th July, 1845; exchanged to

56th Regt., 7th Feb., 1851; retired same day. (Silver medal for Ciudad Rodrigo.)

Served in the Peninsula from October 1811 to April 1812, campaign in Holland 1814, including the taking of the fortified village of Merxem.

BAGOT, GEORGE, Ens., 26th June, 1835, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th Oct., 1837, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 41st Regt., 25th July, 1845; exchanged to 17th Foot, 24th June, 1853; Brevet Major, 19th Oct., 1849; retired 24th Feb., 1854.

BAGWELL, WILLIAM, Ens., 31st Aug., 1790, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Sept., 1793, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd March, 1795, 51st Regt.; retired 27th May, 1796.

BAILIE, CHARLES, Ens., Regt.; Lieut., 24th Dec., 1777, 81st Regt.; Capt., 8th June, 1781, Regt. exchanged to 101st Regt., 20th Sept., 1781; disbanded, placed on h.p. of it 1785; appointed to 67th Regt., 24th Dec., 1785; Lieut.-Col., 27th Aug., 1794, 101st Regt.; reduced 1795, but retained on full pay of it; appointed to 44th Regt., 18th Jan., 1797; appointed to 51st Regt., 6th Sept., 1798; Col., 1st Jan., 1800; appointed Col. of the 3rd Ceylon Regt., 7th April, 1804; Maj.-Gen., 25th April, 1808; died 1810.

Served with the 51st Regiment in Ceylon; see ante p. 56.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM JAMES, Ens., 19th Jan., 1849, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th March, 1850, 51st Regt.; retired, 3rd November, 1854.

BAILLIE, WILLIAM, Ens., ; Lieut., 13th Regt.; Capt. and Paymaster 29th Nov., 1755, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 17th Light Dragoons, 1st May, 1760.

Served with the Regiment in Germany, during the early part of the Seven Years' War in command of the Grenadier company.

BAKER, RICHARD D., Ens., 13th Sept., 1831, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th Dec., 1836, 51st Regt.; Capt., 5th Oct., 1841, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 11th July, 1851.

BALDWIN, , Ens., ; Lieut., 25th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.

BARKER, GILES DISTON, Ens., 1806, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd Aug., 1806, 51st Regt.; retired, 20th July, 1809; appointed captain in the Dorsetshire Militia, 13th Nov., 1809; died at York, 12th Feb., 1859; present at the battle of Corunna.

BARNSTON, FRANCIS, Ens., 11th March, 1859, 51st Regt.; appointed to 55th Regt., 6th May, 1859; Lieut., 21st Oct., 1862, 55th Regt.

BATEMAN, JOHN WILLOUGHBY, Ens., 22nd July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th Jan., 1849; 51st Regt.; died of cholera at Rangoon, 22nd April, 1852.

BAYLEY, SIR HENRY, K.H., Ens., 30th April, 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; Capt., 24th April, 1817, 51st Regt.; Major, 15th Aug., 1826, unattached; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; appointed to 77th Regt., 18th Aug., 1848; retired same day; died at Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, 31st Jan., 1867. (Silver Medal for 5, 11, 16, 19, 26.)

Served the campaign of 1808-9, including the retreat to and battle of Corunna; Walcheren expedition, and present at the siege of Flushing. Embarked with the 51st for Lisbon in 1811, and was present at Fuentes d'Onor, covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; second siege of Badajoz, storming fort St. Christoval, affair near Val Moresco, capture of the Retiro, covering the siege of Burgos, retreat into Portugal; lost his left arm at Lezaca, where he was also shot in the right arm. Was J.P. and D.L. for Dorset, and J.P. for Devon.

BEADON, WILLIAM a'COURT, Ens., 15th May, 1867, 51st Regt.; retired, 18th Dec., 1867.

BEARDSLEY, SAMUEL, Ens., 24th Jan., 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1806, 51st Regt.; Capt., 16th Sept., 1813, 51st Regt.; retired, 9th Nov., 1820.

Served with the regiment throughout the Peninsula War; severely wounded in the unsuccessful assault of Fort San Christoval, 7th June, 1811.

BEAUMONT, JOHN PERCIVAL, Ens., 5th March, 1783, 71st Regt., placed on h.p. of it 1783; appointed to 51st Regt., 25th April, 1801; Lieut., 9th July, 1803, 30th Regt.; Capt., 13th Oct., 1808, 30th Regt.; placed on h.p. of 36th Regt., 25th March, 1811; died in Bernard Street, Russell Square, 25th February, 1844.

BEDFORD, LOUIS HENRY, Ens., 27th May, 1842, 13th Foot; Lieut., 22nd Dec., 1843, 13th Foot; appointed to 51st 4th July, 1845; Capt., 8th March, 1850, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 37th Regt., 19th Dec., 1851; killed in a sortie from the intrenchments at Azimghur, 27th March 1858.

BENSON, THOMAS, Ens., 14th Aug., 1804, 51st Regt.; appointment cancelled, May, 1806.

BENTLEY, CHARLES THOMAS, Ens., 30th May, 1834, 1st West India; Lieut., 11th March, 1837, 1st West India; appointed to 18th Regt., 22nd Oct., 1839; appointed to Canadian Rifles, 23rd July, 1841; appointed to 51st, 14th March, 1845; Capt., 27th Oct., 1848, unattached, appointed to 78th Regt., 21st Aug., 1849; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 22nd Dec., 1854; appointed staff officer of pensioners, 8th June, 1854; died at Derby, 6th Jan., 1858.

BERESFORD, EDWARD MARCUS, Ens., 23rd Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1854, Scots Fusilier Guards; Capt., 29th April, 1856, Scots Fusilier Guards; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 4th Nov., 1864, Scots Fusilier Guards.

Joined the Scots Fusiliers in the Crimea, 8th September, 1855, and was at the fall of Sebastopol. (Medal and one Clasp, Turkish Medal.)

BEST, GEORGE HOLLINGS, Ens., 10th Feb., 1854, 76th Regt.; Lieut., 4th Oct., 1855, 92nd Regt.; Capt., 8th Feb., 1861, 92nd Regt.; appointed to 51st, 18th July, 1862; retired, 4th Aug., 1863.

BIBBY, THOMAS, Ens., 11th Feb., 1763, 51st Regt.; appointed to 24th Regt., 12th June, 1767; Lieut., 28th Jan., 1775, 24th Regt.; Capt., 18th Sept., 1780, 24th Regt.; exchanged to 80th Regt.; exchanged to 7th Fusiliers, 19th Jan., 1781; placed on h.p. of the regt., 1783; died in New York 17th November, 1829.

BIRCH, WILLIAM, Ens., 4th Sept., 1840, 6th Foot; Lieut., 26th Oct. 1843, 6th Foot; exchanged to 25th Regt., 12th Dec., 1843; appointed to 51st, 26th April, 1844; died at Hobart Town, 24th Sept., 1844.

BIRD, GEORGE BEVERLEY, Ens., 4th June 1859, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th Dec., 1863, 51st Regt.

BISSETT, ROBERT, ; Lieut., 31st Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; Capt.-Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1760; Capt., 14th Oct. 1761, 51st Regt.; retired 1764.

BLACKALL, ROBERT, See ante p. 65.

BLAIR, JOHN, from Volunteer 51st Regt.; Ens., 18th May, 1814, 50th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 14th July, 1814; exchanged to 15th Foot, 11th June, 1818; Lieut., 8th April, 1825, 15th Foot; died at Montreal, 25th May, 1833.

BLAIR, JOHN, Ens. ; Lieut. 15th Foot; Capt., 26th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; died Oct. 1st, 1759, of wounds received at Minden.

BLAKE, GILES EYRE, Ens., 21st Jan., 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th March, 1807, 51st Regt.; retired 13th Aug., 1812.

BLANCHARD, WILLIAM, Ens., April, 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th July, 1805, 51st Regt.; retired 7th May, 1807.

BLOOMFIELD, JAMES HENRY, Ens., 6th April, 1801, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st July, 1803; Capt., 5th Nov., 1805; died of fever at Walcheren, 1809.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon,

BLUNDELL, WILLIAM, Ens., 30th Oct. 1835, 14th Foot; Lieut., 10th Jan., 1840, 14th Foot; Capt., 13th July, 1849, 14th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 4th Jan., 1850; died at Rangoon,

19th April, 1852, of wounds received in action on the 12th.
BOGGIS, THOMAS, Ens., 11th Nov. 1793, 51st Regt.; killed at the siege of Calvi, 30th July, 1794.

BOOTHBY, SIR WILLIAM, BART., Ens., 24th Dec., 1760, 63rd Regt.; appointed to 51st, 22nd April, 1763; Lieut., 21st April, 1769, 51st Regt.; Capt., 22nd April, 1778, 51st Regt.; Major, 26th Oct., 1786, 51st Regt.; retired, 1st Oct., 1788; appointed Capt. of the Mansfield troop of Yeomanry, ; appointed Major of the Notts Yeomanry, 15th Aug., 1794; died at Edwinstone, 17th March, 1824.

Served with the 51st Regiment during the siege of Fort St. Philip, and was included in the Capitulation.

BOWER, JOHN, Ens., 25th Nov., 1799, 46th Regt.; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1800, 46th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1802; appointed to 51st, 9th May, 1805; superseded, May, 1809.

BRAZIER, HENRY, Ens., 18th Dec., 1759, 76th Regt.; Lieut., 7th May, 1762, 76th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763; appointed to 51st Regt., 25th Dec., 1770; died Aug., 1771.

BRAHAN, HENRY W. J. A., Ens., 13th Dec., 1844, 80th Regt.; appointed to 9th Foot, 6th June, 1845; Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1846, 9th Foot; appointed to 51st Regt., 22nd June, 1847; died on passage from Calcutta, 5th Aug., 1847.

BRETT, JAMES JOSEPH, Ens., 26th April, 1815, 2nd Garrison Battalion; placed on h.p. of it 25th Dec., 1816; exchanged to 15th Foot, 22nd Jan., 1818; exchanged to 51st 11th June, 1818; appointed to 7th Dragoon Guards, 28th Jan., 1819; Lieut., 24th April, 1824, 7th Dragoon Guards; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 16th June, 1825; exchanged to 62nd Regt., 12th June, 1828; exchanged to h.p. of 30th Regt.; 24th Dec., 1829; died 1842.

BREWIN, HENRY, Ens., ; Lieut., 22nd May, 1761, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763.

BRICK, EDWARD, Ens., 31st Dec., 1761, 51st Regt., Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1767, 51st Regt.; Capt., 26th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; resigned 30th April, 1787.

Served with the regiment in Germany, and at the siege of Fort St. Philip.

BRIGSTOCKE, AUGUSTUS, Ens., 24th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Feb., 1855, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th Sept., 1858, 51st Regt.; retired, 29th Oct., 1869; died at Weymouth, 10th March, 1870.

BRINLEY, THOMAS, Ens., 1st Dec., 1781, 76th Regt.; Lieut., 29th April, 1783 Regt.; exchanged to 46th Regt., 24th Dec., 1785; Capt., 20th Aug., 1794, 59th Regt.; Major, 18th Sept., 1794, 104th Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 23rd Oct., 1796; ex-

BROOKE Ens., 5th Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.

Served throughout the Peninsular campaigns ; wounded at the Pyrenees.

Silver Medal for Vittoria.

BUCK, THOMAS, ENS., ; Lieut.,
Capt., ; Major, 7th Aug., 1755, 37th Regt.; appointed
Lieut.-Col. of the 51st Regt., 20th Dec., 1755; died 1762.

Served with the regiment in Germany, see ante p. 9.

BULWER, JOHN, Ens., 2nd Aug., 1780, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Feb., 1784, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st May, 1790, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of Independent Companies, 31st Dec., 1791, died April, 1807.

BURNEY, HUGH SOMERVILLE SAWYER, ENS., 29th Dec., 1835, 72nd Regt.; Lieut., 14th June, 1839, 72nd Regt.; exchanged to 51st Regt., 9th Oct., 1840; exchanged to 25th Regt., 21st April, 1843; appointed Paymaster of the regiment, 31st July, 1846; appointed to a dépôt battalion, 8th Dec., 1854; Hon. Major, 1st Jan., 1860; retired on h.p. 2nd Dec., 1868.

BURTON, JOHN, Ens., 27th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; died 4th Jan., 1859.

BUTLER, JOHN JUDKIN, Ens., 2nd June, 1770, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 5th April, 1773, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th May, 1782, 51st Regt., out in 1792.

BUTTERFIELD, THOMAS, Ens., 4th Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.: Lieut., 29th Sept., 1757, 51st Regt.; out in 1761.

Served with the regiment in Germany, where he is supposed to have died.

CADERSKI, P. F. E., Ens., 1st Oct., 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th April, 1807, 51st Regt.; appointed to 80th Regt., 14th July, 1808; died Nov., 1812.

CALLANDAR JAMES, Ens., 20th March, 1759, 51st Regt.; Lieut., ; Capt., ; Major, 31st, March, 1763, 105th Regt.; appointed to 67th Regt., 18th July, 1766; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 25th May, 1772; exchanged as Major to 13th Dragoons, 15th Dec., 1777; retired, 24th Dec., 1779.

CAMPBELL, SIR ARCHIBALD, K.B., Lieut., 27th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th April, 1762, Regt.; appointed to 1st Foot, 25th Dec., 1770; Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1775, 71st Regt.; Col., 7th Dec., 1779; Major-Gen., 20th Nov., 1782; appointed Col., 74th Regt., 12th Oct., 1787; died in Upper Grosvenor Street, 31st March, 1791.

Sir Archibald Campbell raised the 74th Highlanders, and as a tribute to his memory, a monument was erected in the Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey in 1795, bearing the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B., Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Highland Regiment of Foot, Hereditary Usher of the White Rod in Scotland, late Governor of Jamaica, Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military services in his country; possessed of distinguished endowments of mind, dignified manner, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence, with every social and amiable virtue. He departed this life March 31st, 1791, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, DONALD, Ens., 20th Jan., 1796, 86th Regt.; Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1799, 51st Regt.; died in Ceylon, 1803.

CAMPBELL, DUGALD, Ens., May, 1796, 72nd Regt.; Lieut., Dec., 1797, 36th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 30th Jan., 1800; Capt., 28th March, 1800, 88th Regt.

CAMPBELL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, Ens., 16th June, 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th Nov., 1826, unattached; exchanged to 72nd Regt., 29th Nov., 1827; retired, 1st June, 1832.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, Ens., ; Lieut., ; Capt., 17th March, 1761, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 29th Aug., 1777; Major, 11th Feb., 1782, 51st Regt.; succeeded by Major Jacques.

CAMPBELL, JAMES, K.H., Ens., 12th June, 1799, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Dec., 1800, 51st Regt.; Capt., 1st Aug., 1805, 51st Regt.; Brevet-Major, 12th Aug., 1819; Maj., 17th May, 1821, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 12th July, 1831, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 26th June, 1838; Col., 9th Nov., 1846; appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Coventry Recruiting District, Dec., 1846; Major-Gen., 20th June, 1854; died at Breslington, 8th May, 1856. (Silver Medal for Corunna, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, Orthes.)

Present at the capture of Kandy, 1803; served the campaign of 1811, including the second siege of Badajoz, all the actions of the Pyrenees, and was present at the storming of Cambray, 25th June, 1815.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Ens., 17th Oct., 1793, 74th Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Jan., 1796, 74th Regt.; Capt., 14th June, 1800, 51st Regt.; Major, 24th Nov., 1802, 27th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it; exchanged to 33rd Regt., 27th Sept., 1803; Lieut.-Col., 6th Aug., 1807, 33rd Regt.; killed at the taking of the Isle de France, Dec., 1810.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Ens., 1st Nov., 1802, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th Jan., 1804, 51st Regt.; Capt., 25th April, 1811; Royal York Rangers; appointed to 12th Foot, 31st Dec., 1811; exchanged to h.p. of 6th Garrison Battalion, 1st Nov., 1821; died, 1831.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, Ens., 22nd May, 1804, 98th Regt.; Lieut., 26th Jan., 1807, 56th Regt.; Capt., 28th Feb., 1816, 56th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 6th Sept., 1817; exchanged to 54th Regt., 2nd Sept., 1819; appointed to 99th Regt., 8th April, 1825; appointed to 51st Regt., 6th Oct., 1837; Brevet-Major, 10th Jan., 1837; died at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 20th Jan., 1839.

CAMPBELL, PATRICK, died as Lieut. of the regt. in 1803.

CAMPBELL, PETER, Ens., 24th June, 1795, 102nd Regt.; appointed to 13th Foot, 26th Sept., 1795; appointed to 51st, 11th Nov., 1795; Lieut., 4th June, 1796, 51st Regt.; died on board the "Dianna," May, 1803.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon.

CAREY, FRANCIS, Ens., 22nd May, 1835, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Sept., 1837, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th July, 1843, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 26th Regt., 12th Sept., 1843; Brevet-Major, 20th June, 1854; Major, 26th July, 1854, 26th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 31st July, 1860, 26th Regt.; retired on h.p. of the regt., 25th July, 1865; Col., 19th June, 1865.

CARTER, ARTHUR SHAEN, Ens., 24th Sept., 1858, 51st Regt.; Lieut. 27th May, 1862, 51st Regt.

CARTER, SAMUEL GEORGE, Ens., 13th June, 1845, 24th Regt.; appointed to 51st 4th July, 1845; Lieut., 18th July 1848, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st July, 1854, 62nd Regt.; Brevet Major, 7th Nov., 1868.

Served with the 51st during the war in Burmah from April to August 1852; was on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river, served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May (severely wounded.) Was mentioned in General Godwin's despatches as "deserving the best consideration of Government" for his services at the capturing by storm the enemy's stronghold, and entrenched position south of Bassein, armed with sixteen guns and twenty jingalls; and honoured with the best thanks of the Governor-General in Council. (Medal.)

CARTWRIGHT, ROBERT NORTON, (changed his name from Cobb, 21st Nov., 1865), Ens., 16th Jan., 1857, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st April, 1859, 51st Reg.; Capt., 15th May, 1867; retired 21st Aug., 1867.

CARTWRIGHT, PETER, Ens., ; Lieut., 12th Nov., 1755, 51st Regt.; died of fever in Germany, 1758.

CASSIDY, WILLIAM GRAHAM, Ens., 27th March, 1840, 9th Foot; Lieut., 6th April, 1842, 9th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 18th Aug., 1848; died in the Upper Provinces, India, 17th May, 1849.

Served with the 9th throughout the campaign of 1842-3 in Afghanistan (medal) under Sir G. Pollock, and carried the Queen's colour through the successful affair of the Khyber Pass; was present at the storming of the fort of Mamokail, of the heights of Jugdulluck, and of the Tezeen heights, the re-capture of Cabool, expedition to Kohistan, storm, capture and destruction of Istaliff. He served also the campaign of 1845-6 on the Sutlej (medal and one clasp) including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, in which last he was dangerously wounded, having received a severe wound in the hip from a grape shot, and lost his left arm by a cannon ball when charging the Sikh guns.

CASTLEMAN, JOHN ALEXANDER, Ens., 28th Dec., 1778, 69th Regt.; Lieut., 3rd March, 1780, 69th Regt.; Capt., 30th Sept., 1788, 69th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 30th June, 1791; Brevet Major, 3rd May, 1796; Major, 21st Feb., 1800; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 29th April, 1802, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 9th Foot, 25th June, 1803; died 18th (*Gentleman's Magazine* says 11th) Nov., 1827, at Corsham, Wiltshire.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon.

CHALONER, GEORGE, Ens., 6th June, 1799, 51st Regt.; retired 1800.

CHAMBERS, HENRY, Ens., 4th April, 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th May, 1858, 51st Regt.; Capt., 14th March, 1865, 51st Regt.; exchanged to Ceylon Rifles 4th Sept., 1867.

CHAMLEY, THOMAS KEPPE, Ens., 17th March, 1803, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1803, 51st Regt.; died or retired 1808.

CHAPLIN, PERCY, Ens., 13th Feb., 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut. 1st June, 1855, 51st Regt.; Capt., 15th Nov., 1859, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 60th Regt., 23rd Oct., 1860; retired 1st Dec., 1865.

CHATFIELD, CHARLES KYRLE, Ens., 2nd Nov., 1855, 20th Regt.; Lieut., 15th June, 1858, 20th Regt.; Capt., 13th Oct., 1864, 20th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 8th Dec., 1865.

CHISHOLME, WILLIAM, Ens., 14th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th Feb., 1780, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Feb., 1800, 51st Regt.; retired 12th June, 1802.

CHOLMONDELEY, GEORGE JAMES, Ens., 7th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th Aug., 1828, 51st Regt.; retired 31st Aug., 1832.

CLARKE, JAMES, Ens., 9th July, 1852, 51st Regt.; died at Rangoon, 15th Feb., 1853, in his 17th year.

CLARKE, THOMAS, Ens., 10th Aug., 1763, 51st Regt.; Lieut. 31st Dec., 1767, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 39th Regt., 26th Dec., 1770; Capt., 27th Dec., 1778, 39th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1783, died or retired 1798.

CLAYS, JAMES MICHAEL, Lieut., 2nd Dec., 1795, York Fusiliers; appointed to 51st, Jan., 1798; died Sept., 1798.

CLAYTON, FRANCIS, Ens., 9th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th April, 1827, unattached; appointed to 95th Regt., 5th June, 1827; died at Fort George, Guernsey, (June?) 1830.

CLEAVER, EDWARD, Ens., 2nd June, 1796, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Oct., 1797, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 18th Light Dragoons, 4th June, 1801; placed on h.p. of it, 1802; appointed to 8th Light Dragoons, 12th Aug., 1803; exchanged to 63rd Regt., 31st Dec., 1803; retired 13th April, 1805.

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM, Ens. 18th May, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd March, 1858, 51st Regt.

CLEEVE, STEWART ALEXANDER, Ens., 20th Jan., 1849, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th April, 1851, 51st Regt.; Capt., 1st June, 1855, 51st Regt.; Major, 22nd March, 1864, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 13th Foot, 28th Oct., 1864; retired on h.p., 7th Aug., 1867.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

COCHRANE, THOMAS NOBLE, Ens., 3rd Sept., 1809, 47th Regt.; Lieut., 13th Feb., 1812, 47th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1815; to full pay of it, 26th May, 1815; exchanged to 51st, 14th Sept., 1820; Capt., 13th Sept., 1831, 51st Regt.; retired 14th July, 1837.

COCKBURN, GEORGE CHARLES, Ens., 23rd Jan., 1863, 49th Regt.; Lieut., 10th Oct., 1865, 49th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 1st May, 1867.

COLE, JOHN, Ens., Aug., 1799, 51st Regt.; retired, Nov. 1799.

COLVILLE, DAVID, LORD, Ens.; Lieut., 30th Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.; Capt., 2nd Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; Brevet-Major, 29th Aug., 1777, 51st Regt.; Major, 18th June, 1778, 51st Regt.; died suddenly, in London, 8th Feb., 1782.

Served with the regiment in Germany, and was present at the battle of Minden. Served also during the siege of Fort St. Philip.

CONOLLY, ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Ens., 7th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th June, 1847, 30th Regt.; Capt., 21st May, 1852, 30th Regt.; killed at Inkerman, 6th Nov., 1854.

Wounded at the Alma.

CORBETT, EDWARD, Ens., 10th March, 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st June, 1839, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 72nd Regt., 9th Oct., 1840; retired 8th Oct., 1844; appointed Major in the Shropshire Militia, 21st August, 1852; Lieut.-Col., 16th March, 1855.

CORLES, WILLIAM, Ens., Nov., 1798, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th Dec., 1798, 51st Regt.; Capt., 1st Aug., 1801, 27th Regt.; appointed to 66th Regt., 9th July, 1803; retired Jan., 1806.

COSTABADIE, CHARLES PALLISER, Ens., 3rd Jan., 1828, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Oct., 1833, 51st Regt.; retired 10th March, 1837; died at West Burton, Yorkshire, 5th June, 1867.

COTTERELL, NICHOLAS, Ens., 28th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th Sept., 1757, 51st Regt.; Capt.-Lieut., 14th Oct., 1761, 51st Regt.; out 1768.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

COX, THOMAS, Ens., 28th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., May, 1809, 51st Regt.; retired 12th July, 1809.

CRAWFORD, GEORGE, EARL OF, Ens., 12th April, 1776, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th Dec., 1779, 92nd Regt.; Major, 21st April, 1783, 92nd Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1st March, 1794; Col., 1st

Jan., 1798; Major-Gen., 1st Jan., 1805; died in Ayrshire, Feb. 1st, 1808.

CREYKE, RALPH, Ens., 8th Oct., 1794, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1795, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 1st Dragoons, 11th May, 1797; Capt., 1st Jan., 1802, 1st Dragoons; placed on h.p. of the regt., 1802; reappointed to f.p. of it, 25th June, 1803; retired, 9th June, 1804; died at Tuxford, 7th June, 1828.

CRISP, ARTHUR STEFFE, Ens., 6th Sept., 1861, 6th Foot; Lieut., 8th May, 1867, 6th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 14th July, 1867; retired, 22nd July, 1868.

CROFT, THOMAS, Ens., 15th Oct., 1793, Independent Company; Lieut., 22nd March, 1794, Invalid Company; exchanged to 51st, 13th Aug., 1794; Capt., 9th Nov., 1797, 17th Foot; not in 1800.

CROOKSHANK, B. C. G., Ens., 25th March, 1836, 21st Fusiliers; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1838, 21st Fusiliers; exchanged to 51st, 4th Aug., 1840; Capt., 18th July, 1848, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of Sub-Inspector of Militia, 8th Jan., 1856; died at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 24th April, 1860.

When proceeding to Van Diemen's Land in charge of a convict guard, received several severe wounds by the accidental discharge of a pistol, in an attempt made by the prisoners to surprise the guard.

CROWE, EDMUND M., Ens., 11th May, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd March, 1858, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th July, 1862, 51st Regt.; retired, 18th Dec., 1863.

CULLEN, JAMES, Ens., 20th Jan., 1777, 61st Regt.; Lieut., 2 9th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; retired, 25th June, 1785.

CULLIFORD, WILLIAM, Ens., 2nd Sept., 1755, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1758, 51st Regt.; Capt., 2nd March, 1776, 20th Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of it, 9th June, 1784; omitted in h.p. list of 1825, no issue of pay having been made for seven years.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

CUMBERLEDGE, EDWARD, Ens., 18th Dec., 1867, 51st Regt.

CUNNINGHAME, ALEX. MONTGOMERY, Ens., 5th April, 1773, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Aug., 1776, 1st Foot Guards; Capt., 31st Dec., 1777, 76th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; died or retired, 1805.

Served in the American War.

CUNNINGHAME, ARCHIBALD, Ens., 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd May, 1780, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; died or retired in 1800.

CUNNINGHAME, SIR WALTER MONTGOMERY, BART., Ens., 25th May, 1772, 51st Regt.; appointed to 2nd Dragoons, 22nd March, 1776; retired, 1778; died, March, 1814.

CUTTLE, WILLIAM, Ens., 4th June, 1796, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; died or retired in 1807.

D'AGUILAR, WILLIAM, Ens., June, 1798, 87th Regt.; Lieut., 19th July, 1798, 51st Regt.; died in Ceylon, 1803.

DALTON, , Ens., 23rd May, 1761, 51st Regt.; died or retired 1762.

DARLING, SIR RALPH, G.C.H., Ens., 15th May, 1793, 45th Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Sept., 1795, 45th Regt., appointed to 15th Foot, 6th Jan., 1796; Capt., 6th Sept., 1796, 27th Regt.; Maj., 2nd Feb., 1800, 4th West India Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 17th July, 1801, 69th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 8th May, 1806; Col., 25th July, 1810; Major-Gen., 4th June, 1813; appointed Col., 90th Regt., 9th Oct., 1823; Lieut.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; appointed Col., 41st Regt., 26th Sept., 1837; General, 23rd Nov., 1841; Col., 69th Foot, 5th Feb., 1848; died at 39 Brunswick Square, Brighton, 2nd April, 1858. (Gold Medal for Corunna.)

In 1793, the slaves in the island of Granada, assisted by the French from Guadaloupe, having revolted and murdered the Governor and upwards of forty of the principal inhabitants, he was employed with his regiment (the 45th) in quelling the insurrection. In January, 1797, volunteered on the expedition against Trinidad, was present at the destruction of the Spanish ships of war, and surrender of the island. In July, 1799, proceeded with the expedition against the Dutch settlement of Surinam, was employed in the arrangements for the capitulation, and present at the surrender of that colony. In April, 1801, proceeded with the expedition against the Danish and Swedish islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Martin, and St. Bartholomew, and was present at their reduction. In September, 1808, the 51st being ordered on active service he resigned his staff employment (Principal Assistant Adjutant-General) and took the command of it. Joined the army under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was present during the advance and retreat, the action at Lugo and battle of Corunna. In July, 1809, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General to the Force sent to the Scheldt under the Earl of Chatham, and was present at the siege and surrender of Flushing. On the return of the expedition he resumed his staff appointment at the Horse Guards.

DARLING, SYDNEY, Ens., 30th May, 1843, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 9th Foot, 8th Aug., 1848; Capt., 29th Dec., 1848, 9th Foot; Brevet Major 31st Aug. 1860; Major, 29th Oct., 1861, 9th Foot.

DARLING, WILLIAM LINDSAY, Ens., 13th Dec., 1801, 87th Regt.; Lieut., 23rd June, 1802, 68th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1802; appointed to 69th Regt., 8th June, 1804; exchanged to 99th Regt., 30th May, 1805; Capt., 13th June, 1808, Royal York Rangers; appointed to 51st 18th April, 1811; Major, 14th April, 1814, 2nd Garrison Battalion, placed on h.p. of it, 1814; Brevet

Lieut.-Col., 21st June, 1817; Col., 10th Jan., 1837; Major-Gen., 9th Nov., 1846; appointed Col., 98th Regt., 17th April, 1854; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Gen., 15th Dec., 1861; died at Chepstow, 8th Oct., 1863. (Silver Medal for 8, 16, 22.)

Served at the reduction of Guadaloupe in 1810, and was severely wounded in the left knee by a musket-shot in storming the heights of Matauba. Proceeded to the Peninsula, and joined the 51st at Castello Branco, in May, 1812; engaged on the heights of San Christoval, battle of Salamanca, and surrender of the Retiro at Madrid; employed with his regiment before Burgos; and after the retreat from thence he was attacked by typhus fever, and sent to England for recovery, in May, 1813. Rejoined the army on the heights of Echallar in September following, and was present at the battle of Nivelles, and the subsequent attack of the heights of St. Pé. Appointed Major of Brigade in December, 1813, and attached to Major-General Hay's brigade in the 5th division, and was employed throughout the blockade and operations before Bayonne. Appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the 5th division in April 1814, and remained in charge of that department until the embarkation of the division in August, 1814. On the renewal of the war in 1815, he was re-appointed to the staff as Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to the 4th division, under Sir Charles Colville; employed with his division in the operations connected with the battle of Waterloo, the storming of Cambray, and capitulation of Paris.

DARROCH, DONALD GEORGE ANGUS, Ens., 22nd March, 1833, 1st Foot; Lieut., 26th Aug., 1836, 1st Foot; Capt., 15th April, 1842, 1st Foot; appointed to 62nd Regt., 3rd Feb., 1843; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 17th May, 1848; exchanged to 51st, 11th July, 1851; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 19th June, 1855; Brevet Major 20th June, 1854; Major, unattached; retired, June, 1859.

Served with the Royals in Canada during the rebellion of 1837-8. He served also with the 62nd in the campaign on the Sutlej (medal), and was wounded at Ferozeshah. Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; was on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three day's operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein 19th May (wounded); and served as Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General at the taking of Pegu, 21st November, and received the thanks of General Godwin for his services on that occasion.

DAWSON, EDWARD, Ens., 1st April, 1782, 4th Foot; Lieut., 28th Dec., 1784, 67th Regt.; exchanged to 4th Foot, 28th Feb., 1785; Capt., 24th Jan., 1791; exchanged to 51st, 5th March, 1791; Major, 31st Aug., 1793, 8th Foot; Lieut.-Col., 3rd April, 1794, 8th Foot; retired, 4th May, 1798.

DAULHAT, PETER, Capt., 12th Sept., 1745, 33rd Regt.; Major, 1st Sept., 1756, 33rd Regt.; Lieut. Col., 2nd Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; retired, 15th Aug., 1770.

Served with the 33rd Regiment during the campaigns of 1743-5, and again in 1760, when he was appointed to the 51st Regiment after the death of Lieut.-Col. Furrey.

DE LA COUR, ANDREW, Lieut., 3rd Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.; Capt.-Lieut., 24th Nov., 1759; Capt., 10th May, 1760, 51st Regt.; Major 21st April, 1769, 51st Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 29th Aug., 1777, 51st Reg.; Lieut.-Col., 18th June, 1778, 61st Regt.; retired March, 1780.

Served with the regiment in Germany and Minorca.

DENSHIRE, GEORGE, Ens., 10th Nov., 1865, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th July, 1869, 51st Regt.

DE VISME, FRANCIS, Ens., 22nd March, 1810, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 21st Light Dragoons, 18th March, 1813; Capt., 19th March, 1818, 21st Light Dragoons; placed on h.p. of the regt., 10th July, 1820; appointed to Cape Corps Cavalry, 3rd May, 1821; exchanged to h.p. of 60th Regt., 21st Feb., 1822; appointed to 80th Regt., 28th July, 1854; Brevet-Major, 10th Jan., 1837; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; retired, 4th Aug., 1854; died at Elysée, Jersey, 18th Dec., 1869. (Silver Medal for Fuentes d'Onor.)

DICKSON, CHARLES SHEFFIELD, Ens., 16th Dec., 1836, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Nov., 1838, 51st Regt.; appointed to 70th Regt., 21st June, 1839; Capt., 30th Dec., 1845, 70th Regt.; exchanged to 1st West India Regt., 16th Jan., 1846; retired, 31st Dec., 1847; appointed Commandant of the British Swiss Legion, 28th March, 1855.

DICKSON, JOHN HENRY, Ens., 15th Nov., 1839, 1st Foot; Lieut., 20th May, 1842, 92nd Regt.; appointed to 51st, 4th July, 1845; Capt., 15th March, 1853, 51st Regt.; Major, 18th Sept., 1857, 51st Regt.; retired, 11th Aug., 1863. (Medal for Pegu.)

Served with the 51st in Burmah from February, 1853, to the end of the war, and was present with Captain Irby's detachment of four companies with Brigadier-General Cheape's force until shortly before the capture of Myat Toon's stronghold, when he was left in command of a detachment to protect the sick and wounded of the force.

DICKSON, LOTHIAN SHEFFIELD, Ens., 27th Jan., 1825, 2nd Foot; Lieut., 27th Nov., 1828, 2nd Foot; appointed to 51st, 21st May, 1829; Capt., 4th Oct., 1833, unattached; exchanged to 25th Regt., 7th March, 1834; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 24th July, 1835; exchanged to 77th Regt., 10th March, 1837; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 9th Dec., 1837; exchanged to 2nd Life Guards, 8th May, 1840; retired same day; appointed Maj. in the "Queen's Own" Militia, 17th July, 1846; Lieut.-Col., 4th Aug., 1855; retired 13th Dec., 1858.

DOBBS, FRANCIS, Ens., 30th Dec., 1768, 63rd Regt.; Lieut., 25th July, 1771, 63rd Regt.; exchanged to 51st Regt., 8th April, 1772; retired 5th April, 1773.

DODD, BENJAMIN, Ens., 30th Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Aug., 1756, 51st Regt.

DODD, ROBERT, Ens., 17th Aug., 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th May, 1811, 51st Regt.; killed near Lezaca, Pyrenees, 31st Aug., 1813.

DON, SIR GEORGE, BART., G.C.B., G.C.H., Ens., 26th Dec., 1770, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd June, 1774, 51st Regt., Capt., 12th July, 1780, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 25th Nov., 1783, appointed to 71st Regt., Nov., 1783; Major, 21st April, 1784, 59th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 9th April, 1789, 59th Regt.; Col., 26th Feb., 1795; Major-Gen., 1st Jan., 1798; appointed Col., 9th West India, 25th Nov., 1799; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1805; appointed Col. 96th Regt., 10th Oct., 1805; Gen., 4th June, 1814; Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar, 25th Aug., 1814; Col. of 36th Regt., 4th April, 1818; died at Gibraltar, 1st Jan., 1832.

Served in Minorca with the 51st Regiment; in Flanders, Holland, and Germany, and in the expedition to the Helder, at the close of which campaign he was unjustly made prisoner under a flag of truce, and was not exchanged until June 1800. In the latter part of 1803, he was appointed to the command of a corps of 14,000 men sent to the north of Germany. On this force being withdrawn in the following year, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, whence he removed to the command of Walcheren, which he held until that island was evacuated. On the death of the Earl of Mulgrave in April, 1831, he was appointed Governor of Scarborough, but continued at Gibraltar. He had at that period been in actual employment for sixty-two years without any interval, a service which has scarcely a parallel. His remains were interred at Gibraltar with the highest military honours on the 4th January.

DONELLAN, NEHEMIAH, Ens., ; Lieut.
13th Foot; appointed Capt., 51st Regt., 17th Dec., 1755; retired March 1761.

Served with the regiment in Germany; wounded at Minden.

DOUGLAS, CHARLES AYTOYNE, Ens., 11th June, 1794, 10th Foot; Lieut., 7th Sept., 1795, 10th Foot; Capt., 3rd Dec., 1803, 2nd Ceylon Regt.; exchanged to 51st 25th April, 1806; killed near Lezaca, Pyrenees, 31st Aug., 1813. See ante p. 108.

Served in the East Indies, campaign in Egypt, 1801; and Walcheren Expedition.

DOVETON, FRANCIS CROSSMAN, Ens., 2nd Sept., 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 15th Oct., 1841, 51st Regt.; retired 31st Dec., 1844.

DREW, J. H., Ens., April 5th, 1806, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Aug., 1806, 51st Regt.; died 1809.

DROUGHT, GEORGE WARBURTON, Ens., 27th Sept., 1844, 51st Regt., Lieut., 22nd July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; retired 4th April, 1856.

DROUGHT, RICHARD REYNELL, Ens., 9th March, 1860, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th March, 1865, 51st Regt.; retired, 8th Feb., 1868.

DRUMMOND, ROBERT, Ens., ; Lieut., 2nd July, 1755, 44th Regt.; Capt., 21st Aug., 1765, 44th Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 88th Regt., 10th Dec., 1768, exchanged to 51st Regt., 25th April 1774; retired July, 1776.

DUNLOP, JAMES HAY, Ens., 15th May, 1866, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th Oct., 1869, 51st Regt.

DUNKIN, JOHN HENRY, C.B., Cornet 19th Feb., 1794, 12th Light Dragoons; Lieut., 20th Feb., 1796, 28th Light Dragoons; Capt., 7th Aug., 1799, 28th Light Dragoons; Major, 27th May, 1802, 9th Foot; placed on h.p. of it 1802; exchanged to 51st, 25th June, 1803; Lieut.-Col., 15th Nov., 1809, 77th Regt.; exchanged to 34th Regt., 5th March, 1818; Col., 12th Aug., 1819; placed on h.p. of the regt, 26th Sept., 1823; appointed to 44th Regt., 25th March, 1824; died at Dacca, 11th Nov., 1825. (Gold Medal for Ciudad Rodrigo.) See ante p. 73.

Served with the 51st Regiment in Ceylon.

DUNN, JAMES BOWER, Ens., 13th June, 1868, 51st Regt.

DUPONT, JOHN, Ens., 1st Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st Dec., 1761, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763; died or retired in 1774.

DI DYAS, JOSEPH, See ante p. 79, (Silver Medal for 11, 16, 18, 19.)

The *Naval and Military Gazette* for 1850, p. 274 says, "he was, during his military career, considered to be one of the coolest and at the same time one of the bravest officers of any grade in the British Army. He frequently volunteered his services for the most arduous and hazardous duties; and 'Dyas and the stormers' was a standing toast of the most distinguished campaigners of the day." See also *United Service Journal* for July, 1831, p. 336.

DYER, STEWART JOHN, Ens., 24th May, 1861, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th June, 1865, 51st Regt.; Capt., 30th Oct., 1869, 51st Regt.

ELFORD, JOHN, Ens., 3rd Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 15th June, 1764, 51st Regt.; Capt., 5th July, 1776, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 13th Sept., 1782, Independent Companies; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 12th Oct., 1793; Major, 1st Sept., 1795; appointed Lieut.-Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland; Col. 26th Jan., 1797; died in Norton Street, London, 17th June, 1818.

Served with the regiment in Germany, and during the siege of Fort St. Philip.

ELLIOTT, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, K.C.B., K.H., Ensign,

6th Dec., 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Aug., 1812, 51st Regt.; Capt., 9th Nov., 1820, 51st Regt.; Major, 12th July, 1831, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 27th June, 1838, 51st Regt.; Col., 11th Nov., 1851; exchanged to h.p., 69th Regt., 13th Feb., 1855; Major-Gen., 29th Jan., 1857; appointed Col. of the 55th Regt., 15th Nov., 1861; appointed Col., of the 51st Regt., 1st June, 1862; Lieut.-Gen., 27th July, 1863. (Silver Medal for Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle and Orthes.)

Embarked with the regiment for Lisbon, 26th January, 1811, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, second siege of Badajoz, affair of Val Moresco, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid, and the Retiro, covering the siege of Burgos, retreat into Portugal, during which operations he served as aide-de-camp to Colonel Mitchell, commanding 1st Brigade, 7th Division, and received a contusion on the shoulder from a musket-ball when conveying orders to an officer who was skirmishing in advance. In June, 1813, he was appointed acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Inglis, and was present at the battles of the Pyrenees, 30th and 31st July—received a flesh-wound from a musket ball, and had a horse killed; action at Lesaca, battle of Nivelle, attack of the heights of St. Pé, and battle of Orthes. Appointed major of brigade to the 1st Brigade, 7th Division; served as such until the end of that war. Served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, storming of Cambray, where he had charge of the scaling ladders, and capitulation of Paris. Served in command of the Madras Brigade throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; was on board the steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; was second in command during the succeeding three days' operations and assault of the Great Shoe Dagon Pagoda, was present at the night attack of the Burmese at Prome. (Medal and clasp, and was twice thanked by the Governor-General.) On 20th November, 1853, he put down a plot and general rising of a large body of natives and others, from Ava, having for its object the sudden seizure of the Great Rangoon Pagoda, the station, and the city, and the murdering of all the British subjects therein.

ERRINGTON, ARNOLD CHARLES, Ens., 4th Feb., 1826, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Sept., 1831, 51st Regt.; Capt., 14th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Major, 25th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 9th July, 1853; Col., 28th Nov., 1854; Lieut.-Col., 13th Feb., 1855, 51st Regt.; retired on f.p. of the regt., 15th March, 1867; Major-Gen., 9th April, 1868.

Served with the 51st during the war in Burmah from April to December 1852; was on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostriis" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river, served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and commanded the regiment at the storm and capture of Rangoon; he also commanded the troops engaged at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May (wounded), and received the special approbation of the Governor-General in Council for his services upon this occasion.

ERROLL, WILLIAM GEORGE, EARL OF, K.T. G.C.H., Ens., 24th April, 1817, 51st Regt.; appointed to 85th Regt., 8th Jan., 1818; Lieut., 3rd May, 1821, 16th Foot; exchanged to 12th Lancers, 28th June, 1821; exchanged to 38th Regt., 16th Jan.,

1823; exchanged to h.p. of 45th Regt., 23rd Jan., 1823; died in London, 19th April, 1846.

ERSKINE, HON. DAVID, Ens., 31st July, 1835, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th June, 1838, 51st Regt.; Capt., 25th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Major, 2nd April, 1855, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 21st Fusiliers, 9th Jan., 1857; retired 14th May, 1858; appointed Colonial Secretary at Natal.

ESTRIDGE, CHARLES, Ens., 4th Oct., 1820, 65th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 26th Oct., 1820; Lieut., 14th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Capt., 22nd April, 1826, unattached; appointed to 81st Regt., 19th Oct., 1826; retired 7th Nov., 1834.

EVATT, THOMAS, Ens., 20th Jan., 1764, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th Nov., 1770, 51st Regt.; died 14th March, 1772.

EYRE, THOMAS, Ens., 88th Regt.; Lieut., 11th Oct., 1794, 88th Regt.; Capt., 3rd Dec., 1803, 8th Battalion of Reserve; appointed to 51st, 3rd Dec., 1803; exchanged to 3rd Ceylon Regt., 2nd Jan., 1807; retired 28th Dec., 1812.

FARMER, THOMAS M'LEAN, Ens., 7th June, 1839, 41st Regt.; Lieut., 8th Jan., 1841, 41st Regt.; Capt., 7th July, 1846, 41st Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 8th Sept., 1846; exchanged to 14th Foot, 4th Jan., 1850; retired 29th Nov., 1850.

FARRINGTON, MALCOLM CHARLES, Ens., 10th June, 1853, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1854, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd June, 1858, 51st Regt.

FFARINGTON, RICHARD ATHERTON, Ens., 3rd July, 1840, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd June, 1843, 51st Regt.; Capt. 28th Dec., 1849, 51st Regt.; Major, 13th Feb., 1855, 51st Regt.; died suddenly in the Barrack Square, Salford, April, 1855.

FERGUSON, CHARLES, Ens., 6th July, 1796, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd March, 1797, 51st Regt.; retired 25th Aug., 1798.

FINN, THOMAS, Ens., 14th Sept., 1759, 51st Regt.; died or retired 1760.

FISHER, SETH NUTTALL, Ens., 12th Feb., 1824, h.p. of 49th Regt.; appointed to 2nd Foot, 24th Jan., 1825; Lieut., 13th May, 1826, 2nd Foot; appointed to 51st, 25th Sept., 1828; Capt., 3rd April, 1835, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 23rd June, 1843; appointed to 25th Regt., 31st Jan., 1860; Brevet Major, 9th Nov., 1846; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 20th June 1854; retired 31st Jan., 1860.

FISKE, GEORGE, Ens., 24th Aug., 1804, 51st Regt.; went as Lieut., Royal Artillery, same year.

FITCH, WILLIAM, Ens., 16th June, 1775, 65th Regt.; Lieut., 16th Dec., 1778, 65th Regt.; Capt., 30th Nov., 1779, 90th Regt.; appointed to 58th, 30th Nov., 1790; Major, Nov. 30, 1791, 51st

Regt.; exchanged to 55th Regt., 28th April, 1792; appointed Lieut.-Col.-Commandant of a corps of infantry, 28th Sept., 1793; afterwards made 83rd Regt.; killed in Jamaica, 1795.

FITZROY, HON. GEORGE FERDINAND, (Lord Southampton), Ens., 3rd Guards; Lieut., 24th June, 1778, 3rd Dragoons; Capt., 12th April, 1780, 14th Foot; Major, 25th April, 1792, 51st Regt.; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st Feb., 1793, Coldstream Guards; Col., 3rd May, 1796; appointed Col. of the 34th Regt., 13th July, 1797; Major-Gen., 1st Jan., 1801; Lieut.-Gen., 25th April, 1808; died 24th June, 1810.

FLAMANK, JOHN, from Ens., 1st Devon Militia, Ens., 2nd Nov., 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th Dec., 1811, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th May, 1821, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of the Regt. 1821; exchanged back to f.p. of it 25th July, 1822; Major, 16th Dec., 1836, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. unattached 30th June, 1837; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 9th Nov., 1846; appointed to 35th Regt., 14th Dec., 1849; retired same day. (Silver Medal for 11, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25.)

Served in the Peninsula from January, 1811, to the end of the war in 1814, including besides the actions above mentioned the second siege of Badajoz, covering the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, affair of Moresco, retreat from Burgos, passage of the Bidassoa, the affair of St. Pé; wounded at Waterloo.

FLEMMING, JAMES, Ens., 31st Jan., 1792, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th Oct., 1793, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd May, 1796, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 1st West India, 24th March, 1803; exchanged to 16th Foot, 25th Sept., 1804; out in 1809.

FLOOD, FREDERICK, Ens., 8th July, 1794; Lieut., 19th July, 1794, 118th Regt.; Capt., 6th Dec., 1794, 126th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 4th Sept., 1795; died at Madras, 13th June, 1800.

FLOOD, WARDEN, Ens., 17th Jan., 1822, 13th Foot; Lieut., 16th Dec., 1824, 13th Foot; Capt., 12th Dec., 1826, unattached, exchanged to 51st, 19th July, 1827; retired 14th July, 1837.

Author of the Life and Correspondence of his uncle the Right Hon. Henry Flood, M.P.

FORBES, LACHLAN, Ens., 20th Sept., 1848, Bengal Army; Lieut., 17th May, 1853, 2nd Bengal N.I.; Capt., 18th Feb., 1861, Bengal Staff Corps; appointed to 51st, 17th Nov., 1863; exchanged to 51st Regt., 8th March, 1864; Brevet Major, 19th Feb., 1861; retired 23rd March, 1867.

Served as Adjutant of the 2nd Bengal N.I. in the Santhal Campaign of 1858. Commanded an Irregular Regiment in the Indian Rebellion (Medal) in five minor affairs in the Etawa District in 1858, the total force under his command in the field being ten companies of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and three

guns. Commanded the troops engaged in the operations at Neemree and Gurrah Kasdar, leading to the occupation of Burhee in August, 1858, for which he received "the high commendation" of the Governor-General of India. Commanded the troops engaged in the action of Hurchundpore, which was mentioned in General Orders as "a very gallant and successful attack," and for which he was thanked in the same General Order by the Governor-General, the service characterized as "a daring exploit, and marked by skill, courage, and determination." Recorded while a subaltern for prospective promotion to the Brevet rank of Major as soon as he could attain the rank of Captain, on Lord Clyde's recommendation.

FOREMAN, EDWARD, Ens., 31st Aug., 1815, 60th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 51st, 30th Sept., 1819; Lieut., 8th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th Sept., 1838, unattached, reappointed to 51st, 14th June, 1839; retired 5th Oct., 1841; died at Hobart Town Tasmania, 5th Aug., 1852.

FORREST, JOHN, Ens., 24th May, 1761, 51st Regt.; died or retired, 1762.

FORTESCUE, WILLIAM CHARLES, Cor., 24th Sept., 1781, 18th Dragoons; Lieut., May, 1783, 51st Regt.; out 1784.

FRAZER, ALEXANDER, Ens., 21st April, 1814, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th Nov., 1819, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 47th Regt., 14th Sept., 1820; Capt., 10th Dec., 1833, 47th Regt.; retired 14th June, 1839. (Medal for Ava.)

FREDERICK, EDWARD HENRY, Ens., 21st Aug., 1806, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th May, 1807, 51st Regt.; Capt., 28th April, 1814, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 7th April, 1826; died at Burwood Park, Surrey, 15th March, 1846.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula; wounded at Lezaca, 31st August, 1813. See ante p. 107.

FULLER, EDWARD, Ens., 19th June, 1758, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th May, 1760, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of the regt., 1763; reappointed to f.p. of it, 20th Jan., 1764; Capt., 25th May, 1772, 51st Regt.; retired 12th Dec., 1781.

Served with the regiment in Germany, present at Minden.

FULLER, EDWARD, Ens., 25th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Nov., 1780, 51st Regt.; Capt., 12th Nov., 1794, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 57th Regt., 1803, died or retired. 1804.

Wounded at the siege of Fort St. Philip. See ante p. 40.

FULLERTON, JAMES, C.B., K.H., Ens., 24th Dec., 1802, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd July, 1803, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th May, 1809, 95th Rifles; Brevet Major, 7th April, 1814, Brevet Lieut.-Col., 18th June, 1815; Major, 24th Oct., 1821, Rifle Brigade; Lieut.-Col., 10th Oct., 1826, unattached, appointed to 96th Regt.,

13th Sept., 1827; died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 8th March, 1834.

Sailed for India to join the regiment in May, 1802; served during the Can- dian War and returned with the regiment to England. Served the campaign under Sir John Moore, including the battle of Corunna. As captain of the 95th served with the 3rd battalion at the siege of Cadiz and battle of Barossa. Com- manded a detachment of Rifles in the attack on Merxem, and was present at the bombardment of Antwerp. At Waterloo he commanded the 95th, during the greater part of the day, Lieut.-Colonel Ross having been wounded early in the action.

FURYE, NOEL, Capt., 13th Regt.; appointed Major of the 51st Regt., 16th Dec., 1755; Lieut.-Col., 7th Feb., 1759, 51st Regt.; killed at Corbach 10th July, 1760.

GALBREATH, WILLIAM, Ens., 11th July, 1811, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd July, 1813, 51st Regt.; died Jan., 1816.

GATES, JAMES, Ens., 11th July, 1831, 20th Regt.; Lieut., 27th Feb, 1835, 20th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it July 1837; ex- changed to 51st, 4th Aug., 1837; retired 3rd July, 1840.

GAVIN, WILLIAM, Adjut., 29th Dec., 1770, 51st Regt.; ap- pointed Ens., 14th March, 1772; Lieut., 6th March, 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 30th April, 1787, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 68th Regt., 30th March, 1788, retired 11th Aug., 1789.

GELLIE, PETER, Ens., 24th Nov., 1759, Regt.; Lieut., 20th May, 1761, Regt.; Capt., 14th July, 1762, Regt.; to 51st Regt., 24th March, 1764.

GIBBONS, ADAM TATE, Ens., 19th Sept., 1791, 71st Regt.; Lieut., 6th Dec., 1792, 71st Regt.; Capt., 31st Oct., 1798, 71st Regt.; exchanged to 10th Foot. 1st Jan., 1801; exchanged to 51st 17th Nov., 1804; retired Dec., 1805.

GIBSON, , Ens., 27th Aug., 1759, 51st Regt.

Wounded at Corbach 10th July, 1760.

GILL, JOSEPH, Ens., 26th Jan., 1758, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th Nov., 1759; retired 31st Dec., 1769; died at Carlisle, Oct., 1785.

Served with the regiment in Germany during the Seven Years' War.

GLOAG, DUNLOP, Ens., 10th May, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th Jan., 1856, 51st Regt.; retired 16th Jan., 1857.

GLOVER, ROBERT COKE, Ens., 18th Jan., 1850, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 5th Dec., 1851, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; Capt., 30th Jan., 1857, 43rd Regt.; killed in action at Tau Ranga, New Zealand, 29th April, 1864.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz," during the naval action and destruction of the

enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river ; during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

GODDARD, CHARLES, Ens., 23rd Nov., 1852, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Capt., 5th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; died at Bombay, 22nd June, 1858.

GODLY, ALEXANDER, Ens., 25th June, 1785, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th June, 1790, 51st Regt.; Capt., 25th Sept., 1793, 28th Regt.; killed at Alexandria, 13th March, 1801.

GORDON, PETER, ; Lieut., 25th March, 1758, 51st Regt.; Capt., 28th Oct., 1760, 101st Regt.; Major, 17th Oct., 1761, Hamilton's 108th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 22nd Feb., 1768.

Served with the regiment in Germany; wounded at Minden.

GORDON, WILLIAM, Ens., 12th June, 1823, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 5th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; Capt., 9th May, 1831, 51st Regt.; killed near Waltham Abbey, 16th Aug., 1831, by leaping out of his phaeton, the horses having taken fright at an itinerant organist on the road.

GRAY, BERTIE J., Ens., 8th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1828, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of Royal African Corps, 2nd March, 1838; appointed to 41st Regt., 24th May, 1839; retired 28th June, 1839.

GRAY, CHARLES, Ens., 12th Nov., 1794, 51st Regt.; retired May, 1798.

GRÆME, ROBERT CHARLES, Ens., 1st April, 1862, 66th Regt.; appointed to 51st 27th May, 1862; Lieut., 15th May, 1867.

GREEN, THOMAS, Ens., 5th Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th Sept., 1757, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th Nov., 1770, 51st Regt.; retired 12th July, 1780.

Served the campaign in Germany, wounded at Minden.

GREY, HON. HARRY CAVENDISH, Ens., 9th Nov., 1830, 90th Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 5th April, 1831; Lieut., 5th April, 1833, unattached; exchanged to 51st 12th April, 1833; Capt., 25th Dec., 1835, unattached; exchanged to 52nd Regt., 5th Feb., 1836; retired 12th April, 1844; appointed Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.

GRIFFA, FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS DE MALACHOWSKI, Ens., 19th April, 1864, 51st Regt.; retired 15th May, 1866.

HALL, JONATHAN, Ens., 20th March, 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st Oct., 1757, 51st Regt.; out in 1761.

HALL, PRINGLE, Ens., 26th Oct., 1786, 51st Regt.; retired 31st Jan., 1792.

HALTON, THOMAS DANIEL, Ens., 30th June, 1790, 51st Regt.; retired April, 1793.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, Lieut., 1st Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of the regiment; appointed Fort Major of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, Jan., 1770.

Served with the regiment in Germany during the whole of the Seven Years' War.

HAMILTON, , Ens., 25th March, 1808, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1810, 51st Regt.; retired, 14th July, 1814.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula. See ante p. 98.

HAMILTON, CHARLES J. BAILLIE, Ens., 1st June, 1815, 90th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, Feb, 1816; exchanged to 51st 6th June, 1816; Lieut., 17th May, 1821, 51st Regt.; exchanged to cornet, 2nd Life Guards, 18th May, 1822; retired, 11th July, 1822.

HAMILTON, CHARLES LESLIE BAILLIE, Ens., 9th April, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th Sept. 1857, 51st Regt.; Capt., 22nd March, 1864, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of the Regt., 14th Aug., 1866; died at Barnes, Surrey, 23rd May, 1867.

HAMILTON, THOMAS, Ens., 24th Aug., 1804, 51st Regt.; out same year.

HANKEY, SIR FREDERICK, G.C.M.G., Ens., Sept., 1800, 90th Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1800, 45th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 16th Oct., 1800; Capt., 3rd Dec., 1802, 88th Regt.; exchanged to 19th Foot, 24th Dec., 1802; Major, 22nd Sept., 1808, 50th Regt.; exchanged to 2nd Ceylon Regt., 13th July, 1809; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 15th Aug., 1811; exchanged to 15th Foot, 21st Sept., 1815; placed on h.p. of it 25th March, 1816; Col., 27th May, 1825; retired Aug., 1826; died in Montague Square, London, 13th March, 1855.

Severely wounded near Kandy, January, 1803. See ante p. 62, 64.

HANNAY, ALEXANDER, Ens., 1st Dec., 1758, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1763.

HARCOURT, JOHN SIMON CHANDOS, Ens., 6th Jan., 1854; 30th Regt.; Lieut., 30th Sept., 1854, 30th Regt.; Capt., 26th Feb., 1856, 30th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it Nov., 1856; reappointed to f.p. of it 30th Oct., 1857; exchanged to 31st Regt, 25th June, 1858; exchanged to 51st, 8th March, 1864; exchanged to 20th Regt., 8th Dec., 1865; retired, 17th March, 1869.

Served with the 30th Regiment in the Crimea; (Medal and Clasps.)

HARDY, GEORGE, Ens. and Lieut., 9th March, 1778; 3rd Foot Guards; Lieut. and Capt., 25th March, 1782, 3rd Foot Guards; exchanged to 51st, 8th Sept., 1788; retired 30th June, 1790.

HARRIS, ARTHUR MILLER, Ens., 26th July, 1839, 51st Regt.;

Lieut., 23rd June, 1843, 51st Regt.: retired 19th Jan., 1849.
 HARRISON, JOHN, Ens., 21st May, 1761, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th October, 1761, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763; to 4th Foot, 4th Oct., 1765; to 7th Fusiliers, 4th Feb., 1767; to 59th Regt., 28th Aug., 1771; died or retired 1780.

HARE, WILLIAM HENRY, Ens., 17th Dec., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; Capt., 18th Nov., 1819, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of it 25th July, 1822; exchanged to 12th Lancers, 1st May, 1846; Brevet Major, 10th Jan., 1837; retired 1st May, 1846. (Silver Medal for Corunna.)

HARE, WILLIAM HENRY, Ens., 9th Aug., 1831, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Dec., 1835, 51st Regt.; Capt., 27th June, 1838, 51st Regt.; Major, 9th Aug., 1850, 51st Regt.; died at Amherst, near Moulmein, 22nd June, 1852.

Served with the regiment in Burmah. See ante p. 152.

HARTLEY, THOMAS, Ens., 26th Oct., 1804, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th April, 1805, 51st Regt.; retired 12th March, 1807.

HARVEY, JOHN EDMUND AUDLEY, Ens., 25th Sept., 1869, 51st Regt.

HATCH, ESTES, Ens., ; Lieut., 1746, Regt.; appointed to 51st, 24th Sept., 1757; appointed to Welch's Regt., 1759, out in 1765.

HAWLEY, BENJAMIN BUCK, Ens., 27th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 10th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; retired 3rd April, 1835.

HAY, ALEXANDER MURRAY, Ens., 10th Nov., 1814, 2nd Ceylon Regt.; appointed to 54th Regt., 26th Dec., 1822; Lieut., 9th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 12th April, 1833; died in the Isle of Man 16th July, 1864.

HELY, FREDERICK, Ens., Dec., 1796, 9th Foot; Lieut., 16th Feb., 1797, 51st Regt.; retired on h.p. of the Regt., Sept., 1798.

HEPBURN, WILLIAM, Ens., 3rd June, 1774, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th May, 1776, 13th Foot; Capt., 29th Jan., 1783, 13th Foot; appointed to 58th Regt., 26th Dec., 1787; exchanged to 31st Regt., 18th June, 1788; Brevet-Major, 1st March, 1794; Major, 1st Sept., 1795, 31st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 17th Jan., 1797, 31st Regt.; exchanged to Coldstream Guards, Oct., 1799.

HERRICK, WILLIAM HENRY, Ens., 5th Jan., 1844, 66th Regt., Lieut., 28th April, 1846, 8th Foot; exchanged to 2nd West India, 21st Dec., 1855; Capt., 20th Feb., 1858, Canadian Rifles; exchanged to 51st, 16th April, 1858; retired, 15th Nov., 1859.

HICKIE, BARTHOLOMEW FITZGIBBON, Ens., 2nd June, 1804,

51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th April, 1805, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; appointed to 13th Veteran Batt., 25th Jan., 1813, made 7th, 1815; reduced 24th May, 1816, placed on retired f.p. of it; died at Willow Bank, near Limerick, 21st Jan., 1854. (Silver Medal for Salamanca.)

Lost his right arm at Valladolid on the retreat from Burgos.

HICKS, RICHARD, ENS., 21st Jan, 1808, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1809, 51st Regt.; retired on h.p. of 10th Foot, 26th Jan., 1815; retired Feb., 1832. (Silver medal for Fuentes d'Onor.)

Severely wounded at the assault on Fort San Christoval.

HILL, ABRAHAM, ENS., 24th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.

HILL, JOHN EDWIN DICKSON, ENS., 13th Feb., 1855, 97th Regt.; Lieut., 19th Aug., 1855, 97th Regt.; Capt., 16th Jan., 1863, unattached; appointed to 41st Regt., 28th Aug., 1863; exchanged to 51st, 10th July, 1866; Major, 21st Aug., 1867, 3rd West India; retired on h.p. of it, 17th Feb., 1869.

Served at the siege of Sebastopol, from the 31st July, 1855, and was in the ladder party at the assault on the Redan on the 8th September. (Medal and clasp.)

HINCENBROOKE, JOHN, LORD (Earl of Sandwich), Cor., 24th March, 1759, 15th Light Dragoons; Lieut., 21st May, 1761, 51st Regt.; Capt., 26th Sept., 1761, 3rd Foot Guards; retired in 1766 or 67.

HOGAN, JAMES, ENS., 6th Oct., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th Sept., 1759, 51st Regt.; Capt., 24th July, 1766, 51st Regt.; retired, 22nd April, 1778.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

HOLDEN, CHARLES, ENS., 8th June, 1826, unattached; appointed to 51st, 30th April, 1829; Lieut., 22nd May, 1835, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th Oct., 1837, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 9th June, 1843; appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners, 30th Oct., 1844; Brevet-Major, 11th Nov., 1851; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 13th March, 1858; died at 62, Warwick Square, London, 2nd Jan., 1859.

HOME, HON. COSPATRICK DOUGLAS, ENS., 12th June, 1869, 51st Regt.; appointed to Rifle Brigade, 31st July, 1869.

HONEY, HENRY, ENS., April, 1804, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st Sept., 1804, 51st Regt.; died, 1809.

HOPWOOD, HERVEY, ENS., 21st Sept., 1830, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th July, 1835, Grenadier Guards; Capt., 30th Oct., 1840, Grenadier Guards; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 27th Dec., 1850, Grenadier Guards; Col., 22nd Aug., 1856; retired, 11th Sept., 1857.

HOUSON, HENRY BASIL, Ens., 22nd Nov., 1851, 43rd Regt.; Lieut., 7th June, 1854, 43rd Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 13th Oct., 1854; Capt., 19th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; exchanged to Canadian Rifles, 16th April, 1858; retired, 19th July, 1864.

HOWARD, WILLIAM, Ens., ; Lieut., ; Capt., 20th Jan., 1764, 51st Regt.; out in 1767.

HUGHES, CHARLES JAMES, Ens., 15th May, 1852, 81st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Jan., 1854, 81st Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 19th June, 1855; Capt., 1st April, 1859, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 41st Regt., 10th July, 1866. Not in list of April, 1868.

HULL, DANIEL, Ens., 27th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 11th Feb., 1782, 51st Regt.; exchanged to Invalid Company, 13th Aug., 1794; died in Dublin, 26th May, 1831.

Served during the siege of Fort St. Philip, (wounded)

HUME, WILLIAM HOARE, from Antrim Rifles, Ens., 8th Feb., 1861, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th March, 1865, 51st Regt.; retired, 22nd July, 1868.

HUMFREY, FREDERICK THOMAS, Ens., 26th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd March, 1864, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 49th Regt., 1st May, 1857.

HUSKISSON, JOHN, Ens., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th April, 1801, 1st Ceylon Regt.; Capt., 9th Sept., 1803, 1st Ceylon Regt.; Major, 8th March, 1810, 4th Ceylon Regt.; appointed to 1st Ceylon Regt., 22nd Feb., 1816; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 12th Aug., 1819; retired, 21st June, 1821; died at Southampton, 24th Aug., 1842.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM, Ens., 26th May, 1780, 65th Regt.; Lieut., 29th Jan., 1783, 55th Regt.; exchanged to 19th Foot, 27th Oct., 1790; Capt., 24th Jan., 1791, h.p. of Independent Company; exchanged to 51st, 31st Dec., 1791; Major, 25th Sept., 1794, Independent Companies; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1800; appointed to 36th Regt., 2nd Aug., 1804; died at Beverley, 17th Dec., 1808.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, Cor. 11th Nov., 1795, 6th Dragoons; Lieut., 15th March, 1798, 60th Regt., appointed to 51st, 6th Sept., 1798; superseded 3rd July, 1799.

JAMES, JOHN, Ens., 25th May, 1769, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Sept., 1773, 51st Regt.; died June 1774.

JAQUES, JOHN, Capt., 7th Dec., 1764, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 10th Nov., 1780; Major, 17th May, 1782, 51st Regt., lieut.-col., 26th Oct., 1786, 51st Regt.; retired, 30th Nov., 1790; died at Bath, Aug., 1817.

Served with the regiment in Minorca.

JAKUES, JOHN, Ens., 30th March, 1788, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Nov., 1793, Independent Company.

JARVIS, JOHN, Ens., 20th May, 1761, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th July, 1766, 51st Regt.; retired 29th Dec., 1770.

Served the campaign in Germany. See ante p. 33.

JENNINGS, J., from Sergeant-Major, Coldstream Guards, Ens., 9th May, 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th April, 1807, 51st Regt.; died of fever at Walcheren, 1809.

JENNINGS, RICHARD, Ens., 28th Sept., 1797, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; died at Madras, Sept., 1799.

JOHNSON, JOHN, Ens., 20th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th Jan., 1799, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 45th Regt., 16th Oct., 1800; out in 1801.

JOHNSTONE, BAPTIST, Ens., 3rd Aug., 1767, 51st Regt.; out in 1770.

JOHNSTON, EDWARD JOSEPH, Ens., 16th Nov., 1820, 51st Regt.; died at Corfu, 10th Nov., 1821.

THE JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM, Ens., 25th Oct., 1813, 95th Rifles, appointed to 51st, 16th Jan., 1814; Lieut., 29th May, 1817; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; died in Dublin, 7th Jan., 1836.

THE JONES, WILLIAM, Ens., 21st Feb., 1811, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th April, 1813, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 60th Regt., 25th Feb., 1819; retired Dec., 1832.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula; severely wounded at Vittoria. See ante p. 102.

IRBY, AUGUSTUS HENRY, Ens., 15th July, 1837, 51st Regt., Lieut., 5th Oct., 1841, 51st Regt.; Capt., 9th Aug., 1850, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 6th June, 1856; Major, 19th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 18th Sept., 1857, 51st Regt.; died at Lahore, 23rd Aug., 1861.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May. Commanded a detachment consisting of four companies of the 51st with Brigadier-General Cheape's force during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew district, ending in the assault and capture, on the 19th March, 1853, of the stronghold of the Burmese chief Myat Toon.

IRVING, THOMAS ST. LAWRENCE, Ens., 18th Sept., 1823, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; death given in list for May, 1829, but no date.

THE ISAACSON, EGERTON CHARLES HARVEST, Ens., 30th Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th July, 1814, 51st Regt.;

placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 47th Regt. 22nd June, 1820; exchanged to h.p. of the Bahamas Garrison Companies, 25th Sept., 1823; appointed Adj. of the Brecknock Militia, July, 1823; resigned, 7th Feb., 1846; died at Upper Nutwell, Devonshire, 29th Dec., 1860. (Silver Medal for 22, 25.)

ISHAM, EDMUND, Ens., 31st Aug., 1832, 51st Regt.; Lieut. 1st July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd June, 1843, 51st Regt.; retired, 20th July, 1847; died near Maritzburgh, South Africa, 10th Jan., 1855.

ISHAM, JOHN VERE, Ens., 6th May, 1824, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd April, 1826, 51st Regt.; retired 11th Oct., 1831.

ISHERWOOD, RICHARD, Ens., Aug., 1804, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Sept., 1804, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 12th Light Dragoons, 17th Aug., 1809; retired 25th March, 1812.

KEANE, HENRY EVANS, Ens., 3rd April, 1803, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1803, 51st Regt.; died or retired in 1808.

KEARNEY, HENRY JOHN, Ens., 7th Dec., 1764, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1770, 51st Regt.; Capt., 26th Dec., 1778, 25th Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 60th Regt., 15th Oct., 1784; died or retired 1831.

KEENE, ARTHUR RUCK, Ens., 9th Nov., 1855, Rifle Brigade; Lieut., 7th Sept., 1858, Rifle Brigade; retired 14th Oct., 1861; re-entered the army as Ens., 18th July, 1862, 3rd West India Regt.; Lieut., 6th March, 1863, 3rd West India Regt.; Capt., 18th Jan., 1867, 3rd West India Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 16th Oct., 1867.

Served in the Rifle Brigade the Indian campaign of 1857-8, including the capture of Lucknow, battle of Nawabgunge, operations in the Biswarra, capture of Oomana, and subsequent operations in the Transgogra district. (Medal and clasp.)

KELLY, EDWARD, Ens., 8th Oct., 1801, 22nd Foot; Lieut., 6th Oct., 1803, 22nd Foot; Capt., 11th Feb., 1808, 3rd West India Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 21st April, 1808; placed on h.p. of the regt., 25th July, 1816; died at Camplehay, Tavistock, 24th May, 1831.

Served with the Regiment at Corunna, Walcheren expedition, and throughout the Peninsula; severely wounded at Lezaca. See *Sporting Magazine*, Vol. 78, p. 245.

KELLY, EDWARD HENRY, Ens., 14th Sept., 1838, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th April, 1842, 86th Regt.; retired, 9th April, 1847.

KELY, PIERCE, Ens., 18th Feb., 1766, 10th Foot; Lieut., 24th July, 1766, 10th Foot; Capt., 6th Nov., 1776, 4th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, from the British h.p. of the 27th Foot, 30th Nov., 1790.

KELSO, JOHN, Ens., 13th Sept., 1780, 51st Regt.; retired, 5th Oct., 1782.

KEMP, WILLIAM H., Ens., 20th May, 1542, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; retired, 12th July, 1850.

THE KENNEDY, FRANCIS, Ens., 13th April, 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Feb., 1811, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of it, 26th Feb., 1824; appointed Adjt. of the North Lincoln Militia, 21st April, 1824; died at Lincoln, 4th May, 1857. (Silver Medal for 11, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25.)

Served with the Regiment during the Walcheren expedition, present at the siege of Flushing; at the second siege of Badajoz, covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo: present at the crossing of the Esla, retreat from Burgos, actions at Val Moresco, Peyrehorade and Echallar; present at the battle of Pampeluna; led the column of attack at the storming of Cambray, 24th June, 1815.

KENNEDY, FRANCIS CHARLESWORTH, Ens., 18th Sept., 1849, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th Oct., 1851, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; exchanged to 25th Regt., 17th Nov., 1854; Capt., 24th Nov., 1857, 25th Regt., retired 7th Nov., 1862.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852; on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt,) and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May. (Medal.)

KENNEDY, JAMES, Lieut., 24th Dec., 1794, Corsican Light Dragoons; appointed Ens., 51st Regt., 1st June, 1796; Lieut., 13th Jan., 1797, 18th Foot; out in 1805.

KENNETT, BRACKLEY HERBERT BARRINGTON, Ens., 21st Aug., 1867, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Jan., 1870, 51st Regt.

KERR, ARTHUR PERCY, Ens., 14th May, 1852, 1st West India Regt.; appointed to 51st, 9th July, 1852; Lieut., 11th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; exchanged to Canadian Rifles, 24th April, 1855; Capt., 14th Dec., 1855, Canadian Rifles; exchanged to 91st Regt., 19th June, 1857; retired, 23rd July, 1858.

KERR, MARK FRANCIS ALEXANDER C., Ens., 3rd April, 1835, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd June, 1838, 51st Regt.; retired, 26th July, 1839.

THE KEYT, JOHN THOMAS, C.B. See ante p. 115.

KIRBY, FRANKLIN, Capt., 4th Nov., 1759, 17th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 51st Regt., 1st May, 1760; out in 1769.

Commanded the Grenadier Company at Corbach, and served with the regiment to the end of the war.

KIRBY, WALTER, Ens., 22nd June, 1838, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th April, 1842, 29th Regt.; Capt., 8th Dec., 1846, 29th Regt.; died in India, 4th Aug., 1847.

Severely wounded at Sobraon.

KNIGHT, BROOK JOHN, Ens., 26th Oct., 1826, 37th Regt.; Lieut., 8th June, 1830, 37th Regt.; Capt., 26th June, 1835, unattached; exchanged to 48th Regt., 17th July, 1835; exchanged to 51st, 13th Jan., 1837; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 6th Oct., 1837; exchanged to 6th Dragoon Guards, 22nd Feb., 1839; exchanged to h.p. of Staff Corps, 2nd Aug., 1844, retired Dec. 1860.

KNOLLIS, SAMUEL, Ens., 3rd Oct., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Sept., 1758, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st April, 1769, 51st Regt.; Brevet Major, 17th Nov., 1780, Brevet Lieut.-Col., 18th Nov., 1790; Major, 30th June, 1791, 51st Regt.; died at Wells, 31st July, 1819, aged 80.

Served during the war in Germany, severely wounded at Minden. See ante p. 18.

KNOX, GEORGE GROGAN, Ens., 24th July, 1766, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th March, 1772, 51st Regt.; retired 1778; appointed Town Major of Galway; died Feb., 1784.

KNOX, JAMES, Ens., 21st Feb., 1784, 51st Regt.; died at Armagh, 1787.

KNOX, HON. WILLIAM STUART, Ens., 12th Jan., 1844, 85th Regt.; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1846, 85th Regt.; Capt., 17th Aug., 1852, 85th Regt.; Major, 16th Nov., 1855, Birr Depot Battalion; exchanged to 21st Fusiliers, 30th Nov., 1855; exchanged to 51st, 9th Jan., 1857; retired 17th Sept., 1858.

KRAUSE, WILLIAM HENRY, Ens., 21st Oct., 1813, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd June, 1815, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; retired July, 1825; took Holy Orders and settled in Dublin.

LAKELAND, ROBERT, Ens., 29th Oct., 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut.; 9th April, 1795, 51st Regt.; retired 2nd May 1797.

LAMBERT, CHARLES EDWARD, Ens., 1st June, 1855, 51st Regt.; retired 22nd Aug., 1856.

LAW, HON. WILLIAM TOWREY, Ens., 23rd Nov., 1826, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1830, Grenadier Guards; retired 25th Feb., 1831; took Holy Orders.

LEIGH, GEORGE HENRY JOHN, Ens., 4th Dec., 1828, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd April, 1835, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 20th Regt., 4th Aug., 1837; appointed to 10th Foot, 26th Jan., 1841; retired 26th Feb., 1841.

LEWES, W. PRICE LLEWELLYN, Ens., 17th Nov., 1857, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 15th Nov., 1859, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Aug., 1867.

LEWIN, MARTIN BUDD, Ens., 3rd Nov., 1854, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th April 1856, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd April, 1861, 51st Regt.; retired 27th May, 1862.

LINDSAY, THE HON. ROBERT HAMILTON, Ens., 23rd Aug.; 1776, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st Dec., 1779, 51st Regt.; appointed to 21st Fusiliers, 19th May, 1780; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; retired 1802; died at Edinburgh, 10th May, 1836.

~~THE~~ LINTOTT, JOHN, Ens., 22nd April, 1812, 101st Regt.; appointed to 50th Regt., 16th July, 1812; Lieut., 22nd April, 1813, 36th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1814; appointed to 51st, 25th Dec., 1814; Capt., 29th May, 1817, h.p. of 60th Regt.; appointed to 13th Foot 9th April, 1825; died at Dinapore, Bengal, 9th Aug., 1829.

LIVESAY, JOHN, Ens., 7th Feb., 1759, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1760, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763.

Served with the Regiment in Germany until the end of the war.

LLOYD, FREDERICK JOHN, Ens., 21st July, 1845, 51st Regt.; retired 21st July, 1848.

LLOYD, MICHAEL, Ens., 31st May, 1787, 51st Regt.; resigned 30th March, 1788.

~~THE~~ LOCK, HENRY, Ens., 13th Oct., 1814, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 60th Regt. 30th Sept., 1819; died at Jounah, Mominabad, East Indies, 16th May, 1824.

LOGAN, JAMES, Ens., 9th Feb., 1780, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1783, 51st Regt.; Capt., 30th June, 1790, 51st Regt.; Major, 1st Sept., 1795; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1801, Lieut.-Col., 22nd Dec., 1804, 51st Regt.; retired 21st April, 1808; died 6th Feb., 1822.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon during the rebellion of 1803. See ante p. 56.

LUMLEY, JAMES RUTHERFORD, Ens., 25th May, 1861, 51st Regt., retired 8th July, 1868.

LYLE, THOMAS STEWART, Ens., May, 1796, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th April, 1798, 66th Regt.; out in 1800.

LYSAGHT, HENRY, Ens., 15th June, 1764, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Dec., 1770, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 63rd Regt., 8th April, 1772; Capt., 11th June, 1775, 63rd Regt.; Major, 30th April, 1781, 22nd Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 18th Nov., 1790; died at St. Domingo, Sept., 1794.

LYSAGHT, JAMES, Ens., 29th Dec., 1770, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd March, 1776, 51st Regt.; out in 1779.

M'CABE, JOHN, Ens., April, 1802, 81st Regt.; Lieut., 13th May, 1802, 81st Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 12th Aug., 1803; Capt., 7th Dec., 1809; killed on the retreat from Burgos, 1812; See ante p. 96.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon.

MACKAY, EDWARD VANSITTART, Ens., 24th July, 1869, 51st Regt.

M'DONNEL, FORBES JAMES, Ens., 29th April, 1795, 100th Regt.; Lieut., 26th Jan., 1797, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th April, 1805, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 2nd Ceylon Regt., 25th April, 1806; appointed to 10th Vet. Batt., 25th Dec., 1807; appointed to 2nd Vet. Batt., 30th Nov., 1815; reduced 24th May, 1816; placed on retired f.p. of it; died 15th March, 1847.

M'GOUN, THOMAS, Ens., 8th July, 1856, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 26th Sept., 1856; Lieut., 22nd April, 1859, 43rd Regt., retired 17th Nov., 1863.

M'FARLANE, HENRY, Ens., 28th Nov., 1834, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 15th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of 49th Regt., 29th May, 1843; appointed to 75th Regt., 28th Sept., 1847; retired 28th Sept., 1847.

M'GILLYCUDDY, RICHARD E., Ens., 9th April, 1870, 51st Regt.

M'KAY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Ens., 28th Jan., 1819, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 65th Regt., 26th Oct., 1820; Capt., 6th July, 1825, 65th Regt.; retired on h.p. of 3rd West India Regt., 22nd April, 1826; death recorded in list for April, 1831, but no date.

MACLAREN, ALEXANDER, Ens., 30th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; appointed to 71st Regt., 13th Oct., 1780; out in 1784.

M'MILLAN, JOHN, Ens., 16th Feb, 1780, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Aug., 1780, 100th Regt.; out in 1785.

M'PHERSON, JAMES, Ens., 14th Oct., 1761, 51st Regt.

Served with the regiment in Germany to the end of the war.

MACQUEEN, DONALD ROBERT, Ens., 11th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; appointed to 18th Foot, 2nd Oct., 1863; appointed to 43rd Regt., 26th July, 1864; Lieut., 26th June, 1867, 75th Regt.;

MACQUEEN, GEORGE BLISS, Ens., 9th March, 1849, 60th Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1853, 60th Regt.; Capt., 19th June, 1857, 60th Regt.; exchanged to 51st 23rd Oct., 1860.

Was engaged with the Mutineers near Cawnpore on the 26th and 27th Nov.,

and commanded a company of the 34th Regiment at the defence of Cawnpore from 28th November to 24th December, 1857. Served with the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles the campaign in Rohilcund in 1858, including the actions of Bugawalla and Nugena, relief of Moradabad, action on the Dojura, assault and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore, defeat of the rebels and relief of the garrison, capture of the fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and destruction of the fort of Mahundee, attack on and capture of Shahabad.

MADDEN, SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Ens., 7th July, 1843, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Capt., 6th June, 1854, 51st Regt.; Major, 11th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 24th July, 1869, 51st Regt.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein 19th May. (Medal and Clasp.)

MAFFETT, CHARLES FREDERICK, Ens., 29th June, 1866, 2nd West India Regt.; Lieut., 1st May, 1868, 2nd West India Regt.; exchanged to 51st 30th Sept., 1868.

MAHON, WALTER GORGES, Ens., 25th Oct., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th July, 1809, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of the regt., 19th Sept., 1822; exchanged back to f.p. of it, 16th June, 1825; Capt., 1st July, 1828, unattached; appointed to 91st Regt., 20th July, 1830; retired 12th Oct., 1830.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula; severely wounded at Nivelle.

MAINWARING, FREDERICK, Ens., 5th April, 1810, 45th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 1st Nov., 1810; Lieut., 15th April, 1813, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th Dec., 1828, 51st Regt.; Major, 27th June, 1838, 51st Regt., Lieut.-Col., 4th Sept., 1849, unattached; appointed to 59th Regt., 7th Sept., 1852; retired 29th April, 1853; died at Jersey, 25th Sept., 1858. (Silver Medal for 11, 16, 18, 19, 22.)

Served in the Peninsula from March 1811 to January, 1814, and was present at, besides the battles for which he has received clasps, the affair near Val Moresco, retreat from Burgos, capture of Madrid and the Retiro.

MAINWARING, JOHN MONTAGUE, Ens., 31st May, 1784, 67th Regt.; Lieut., 11th Nov., 1789, 67th Regt.; Capt., 8th Oct., 1794, 67th Regt., Major, 22nd June, 1801, 67th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1804, 90th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 21st April, 1808; exchanged to h.p. of 26th Regt., 13th June 1811; Col., 4th June, 1813; Major-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; Lieut.-Gen., 10th Jan., 1837; died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 11th Jan., 1842.

Served at the capture of the French islands in the West Indies, and reduction of Martinique; also in Jamaica, Ireland, and Guernsey until the spring of 1808, when he was transferred to the 51st on its return from Ceylon; joined the regiment in Guernsey on the 4th June following, and accompanied it to Corunna. There, from the second Lieutenant-Colonelcy he was appointed to the military superintendence of the General Hospitals afloat and ashore, having also charge of the convalescents at St. Lucie barracks, and the duty of Assistant Deputy-Paymaster-General. After the action of Corunna he returned with the 51st and joined the expedition against Walcheren, forming a part of Houston's reserve brigade. He had the good fortune of commanding the advance of that brigade on the 1st August (see p. 71.) In the beginning of 1811 he accompanied the regiment to Lisbon, and commanded it on the retreat of the French at Fuentes d'Onor, and at the second siege of Badajoz, when being hurt in the trenches he was obliged to go to Elvas and eventually to Lisbon, where he embarked for England, having been appointed commandant of Hulsea barracks.

MAITLAND, JOHN MADAN, Ens., 15th July, 1813, 10th Foot; Lieut., 14th April, 1814, 10th Foot; appointed to 51st Regt., 26th Jan., 1815; Capt., 11th Sept., 1817, sub-inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands; exchanged to 14th Foot, 26th Aug., 1819; exchanged to 18th Foot, 28th Oct., 1819; exchanged to 1st Foot Foot Guards, 26th Dec., 1822; exchanged to h.p. of 52nd Regt., 26th Feb., 1824; died at Paston Hall, Northamptonshire, 14th Sept., 1842.

MALCOLM, ALEXANDER, Ens., 12th Oct., 1776, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th March, 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 14th April, 1780, 97th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1783; exchanged to 65th Regt., 10th June, 1785; exchanged to h.p. of 55th Regt., 21st Dec., 1791; appointed to 78th Regt., 8th March, 1793; Major, May, 1794; out in 1795.

MANNERS, HERBERT RUSSELL, Ens., 28th Aug., 1838, 37th Regt.; Lieut., 7th Jan., 1842, 37th Regt.; Capt., 13th Nov., 1846, 37th Regt.; exchanged to 51st 19th Dec., 1851; exchanged to 85th Regt.; 10th Aug., 1855; Major 8th Jan., 1856, unattached; appointed to a Depot Battalion, 10th Sept., 1858.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt) and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May. Served as Brigade-Major to the 1st Madras Brigade of the army of Burmah, from September, 1852.

MANSFIELD, JAMES WILLIAM, Ens., 23rd June, 1843, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Capt., 15th March, 1853, 51st Regt.; appointed to 32nd Regt., 5th Aug., 1853; died of cholera at Lucknow, July, 1857.

MARRIOTT, ROBERT, Ens., June, 1797, 87th Regt.; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1797, 51st Regt.; retired, 1st July, 1803.

MARSHALL, JOHN GEORGE DON, Ens., 14th July, 1843, 55th

Regt.; Lieut., 25th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Capt., 1st Dec., 1854, 51st Regt.; appointed to 92nd, 20th Feb., 1855; retired, 9th Oct., 1857.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May, and repulse of the night attack on Prome, 8th Dec., 1852. (Medal and Clasp.)

MARSTON, HENRY FLETCHER, Ens., 8th March, 1839, 41st Regt.; Lieut., 8th Aug., 1841, 41st Regt.; exchanged to 11th Foot, 25th June, 1844; appointed to 51st, 4th July, 1845; Capt., 23rd June, 1852, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 97th Regt., 5th Sept., 1856; placed on h.p. of it., Nov., 1856; appointed to 9th Foot, 23rd Oct., 1857; retired, 25th Sept., 1860.

Served with the 41st Regiment the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, (Medal) and was present in the engagements with the enemy on the 28th April in the Pisheen Valley; in that of the 29th May near Candahar; 30th August, at Goaine; 5th September before Ghuznee, occupation and destruction of that fortress and of Cabool, expedition into Kohistan, storm, capture and destruction of Istaliff, and in the various minor affairs in, and between, the Bolan and the Khyber Passes. Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

MARTIN, HENRY, Ens., 3rd June, 1812, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Oct., 1813, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of the regt., 25th Dec., 1818; died 1840.

Served with the Regiment in the Peninsula; slightly wounded at the Nivelle.

MARTIN, WILLIAM, Capt., 28th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; retired, 14th Oct., 1761.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

MASON, ROBERT GORDON SANDERS, Ens., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th May, 1849, 51st Regt.; Capt., 18th Sept., 1857, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 8th Foot, 2nd April, 1860; appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Galway, 1st April, 1868.

MATTHEWS, FREDERICK JAMES GEORGE, Ens., 26th June, 1817, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Oct., 1821, 51st Regt.; Capt., 5th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 19th July, 1827; exchanged to 21st Fusiliers, 15th Jan., 1829; retired, 28th Oct., 1831; appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate at Barbadoes; died there, 15th Oct., 1836.

MAWDESLEY, ROBERT, Ens., 29th Sept., 1814, 8th Foot;

placed on h.p. of it; appointed to 65th Regt., 29th Aug., 1816; exchanged back to 8th Foot, 3rd July, 1817; Lieut., 13th June, 1822, h.p. of 8th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 9th Jan., 1823; Capt., 15th Aug., 1826; retired, 28th Nov., 1834.

MAXWELL, WILLIAM, Ens., 10th Sept., 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Jan., 1794, 78th Regt.; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1795, 1st Foot; retired 1800.

MEADE, JOHN PIERCE, Ens., 8th Jan., 1818, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th Feb., 1826, unattached; exchanged to 36th Regt., 5th Oct., 1826; retired, 25th Oct., 1827; dead.

MEDHURST, FREDERICK EDWARD, Ens., 14th June, 1850, 73rd Regt.; appointed to 51st Regt., 12th July, 1850; Lieut., 24th Jan., 1853, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; Capt., 16th Jan., 1863, unattached; appointed to 95th Regt., 20th Feb., 1863; appointment cancelled, 23rd June, 1863; appointed to 28th Regt. same day; exchanged to 12th Foot, 21st June, 1864; died at Jubbulpore, Central India, 20th May, 1869.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852 (Medal), on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt) and at the storm and capture of Rangoon; also at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19th May. Employed in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny during 1857-59; present at the surrender of Kirwhae, and action at Sahoah. (Medal.)

MERCER, CHARLES WILKINSON. See Ante p. 60.

MERCIER, COTTERELL, Ens., 21st Dec., 1759, 76th Regt.; Lieut., 15th June, 1762, 76th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1763; appointed to 51st, 7th Aug., 1771; Capt., 11th Feb., 1782, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; exchanged to h.p. of 34th Regt.; Brevet-Major, 1st March, 1794; exchanged to 60th Regt., 22nd May, 1797; retired, Nov., 1798.

Served during the siege of Fort St. Philip.

MEREDYTH, BARRY COLLES, Ens., 21st March, 1765, 51st Regt.; out, 1771.

MEYER, PAUL, ; Capt., 9th March, 1759, 67th Regt; exchanged to 51st, 24th Nov., 1759.

Served with the regiment in Germany. See ante p. 18.

MICHELL, JOHN, Ens., 7th Feb., 1781, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th June, 1785, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st July, 1790, 4th D.G., Major, 30th Nov., 1792, 4th D.G.; Lieut.-Col., 24th Aug., 1795; 4th D.G.; appointed to 30th L.D., 31st Dec., 1795; regt. reduced 1796, but retained on f.p. of it; appointed to 14th L.D., 5th

Dec., 1799 ; Col., 29th April, 1802 ; placed on h.p. of the regt., 1803 ; Major-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809 ; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814 ; Gen., 10th Jan., 1837 ; died in Dorsetshire, April, 1844.

Served with the regiment during the siege of Fort St. Philip and was taken prisoner on its surrender.

MIDDLETON, EMPSON EDWARD, Ens., 30th March, 1858, 51st Regt. ; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1861, 51st Regt., retired, 14th March, 1865.

MILLER, MATTHEW, Ens., 18th Nov., 1819, 51st Regt. ; Lieut., 18th April, 1822, unattached ; exchanged back to 51st, 19th Sept., 1822 ; died in Edinburgh, 5th Sept., 1823.

MINCHIN, CALEB, Ens., 12th March, 1794, 51st Regt. ; Lieut., 5th Sept., 1795, 51st Regt. ; exchanged to 36th Regt., 30th Jan., 1800 ; retired, May, 1803.

MINCHIN, FRANCIS, Ens., 30th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt. ; Lieut., 12th July, 1809 ; Capt., 22nd June, 1815, 51st Regt. ; retired, 28th March, 1822 ; appointed Barrack Master at Sheffield ; appointed a Military Knight of Windsor ; died at Windsor, March, 1865. (Silver medal for 5, 11, 16, 19.)

Served in the 51st the campaign and battle of Corunna. On the expedition to Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing. Embarked with the regiment for Lisbon in Jan. 1811, and was present at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, covering the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, two sieges of San Christoval, covering the second siege of Badajoz, affair near Val Moresco, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, covering the siege of Burgos, actions of Monasterio and Quintana Pulla, and retreat into Portugal ; battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees, covering the siege of San Sebastian, action of Lezaca, and occupation of Bordeaux. Served also in the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, capture of Cambray, and capitulation of Paris.

MITCHELL, HUGH HENRY, C.B., Ens., 2nd Jan., 1782, 101st Regt. ; Lieut., 14th June, 1783, 101st Regt., reduced 1783, placed on h.p. of it ; exchanged to 26th Regt. ; 23rd May, 1786 ; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1795, 26th Regt. ; Major, 17th March, 1804, 26th Regt. ; Lieut.-Col., 12th Dec., 1805, 26th Regt. ; placed on h.p. of it March, 1811 ; exchanged to 51st Regt., 13th June, 1811, Col., 4th June, 1813, died in Queen Anne Street London, 20th April, 1817. (Gold medal for Salamanca and Orthes.)

Served with the 101st in the East Indies, and with the 26th in Canada from 1786 to 1796 under Sir Eyre Coote, and was present at all the operations of the troops under that officer and at the surrender of Alexandria ; commanded the 51st in the Peninsula. For his conduct at Waterloo he was made a C.B., and received from the Emperor of Russia the order of St. Vladimir of the 3rd class.

MITFORD, HENRY REVELEY, Ens., 18th April, 1851, 51st Regt. ; Lieut., 13th Dec., 1853, 51st Regt. ; Capt., 1st June, 1855, 51st Regt. ; retired 1st April, 1859.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon. (Medal and Clasp.)

MITFORD, PERCY, Ens., 27th May, 1853, 43rd Regt.; exchanged to 51st Regt., 26th Aug., 1853; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1854, 51st Regt.; appointed to Scots Fusilier Guards, 9th Feb., 1855, retired 21st Dec., 1855.

MONTGOMERY, JAMES, Ens., 13th Sept., 1773, 51st Regt.; retired 6th Dec., 1775.

MONTGOMERY, RICHARD, Capt., 8th Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.; Major, 2nd Aug., 1760; Lieut.-Col., 21st April, 1769, 51st Regt.; out 1770.

Served with the regiment in Germany to the end of the war.

MOORE, ALEXANDER, Ens., 17th Feb., 1797, 19th Regt.; Lieut., 23rd May, 1799, 73rd Regt.; exchanged to 51st 1st Nov., 1799; died at Colombo, May, 1802.

MOORE, SIR JOHN, K.B., Ens., 2nd March, 1776, 51st Regt.; Capt., 10th Jan., 1778, 82nd Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1783; Major, 23rd Nov., 1785, 102nd Regt.; disbanded same year, placed on h.p. of it; appointed to 60th Regt., 16th Jan., 1788; appointed to 51st 1st Oct., 1788; Lieut.-Col., 30th Nov., 1790, 51st Regt.; Col., 21st Aug., 1795; Major-Gen., 18th June, 1798; appointed Col. of the 9th West India Regt., 6th Sept., 1798; appointed Col. Com. of the 52nd Regt., 25th Nov., 1799; appointed Col. of it 8th May, 1801; Lieut.-Gen., 30th Oct., 1805; killed at Corunna, 16th Jan., 1809.

MORGAN, JOHN, Ens., 31st May, 1791, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 10th Sept., 1793, 51st Regt.; retired 5th May, 1794.

MORLEY, ARTHUR GEORGE EVELYN, Ens., 17th Sept., 1850, 41st Regt.; appointed to 51st, 1st Oct., 1850; Lieut., 25th April, 1853, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; Capt., 16th April, 1861, unattached, appointed to 90th Regt., 5th Nov., 1861; appointed to 9th Foot, 4th Feb., 1862.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

MORRISON, RICHARD FIELDING, Ens., 12th Jan., 1849, 3rd Foot, Lieut., 16th July, 1852, 3rd Foot; exchanged to 19th Foot, 12th Oct., 1852; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854, 19th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 17th Aug., 1855; retired 17th Nov., 1857; re-

entered the Army as Cornet, 16th Lancers, 30th March, 1858; Lieut., 24th Dec., 1858, 16th Lancers; Capt., 10th July, 1863, 16th Lancers; exchanged to 7th Fusiliers, 9th Oct., 1863; exchanged to 5th Dragoon Guards, 29th March, 1864; retired on h.p. of the regt., 8th Aug., 1868. Medal for the Crimea; Turkish Medal.

Served with the 19th Regiment the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol.

MORSHEAD, JOHN, Ens., 28th March, 1811, 51st Regt.; appointed to 13th Light Dragoons, April, 1812; Lieut., 21st May, 1812, Bourbon Regt.; appointed to 14th Light Dragoons, 21st April, 1814; exchanged to h.p. of 3rd Dragoons, 26th Dec., 1814; died in or near London, 1st Sept., 1831.

MORSHEAD, WILLIAM T., Ens., 14th Dec., 1820, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd June, 1825, 7th Fusiliers; Capt., 26th Feb., 1830, 7th Fusiliers; retired 16th Feb., 1838.

MUNRO, WILLIAM, Ens., 30th July, 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Feb., 1780, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st March, 1788, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 42nd Regt.; 8th Sept., 1789; out in 1796.

MURRAY, JOHN, Ens., 17th May, 1821, 51st Regt.; retired 15th April, 1824.

MUTER, DUNBAR DOUGLAS, Ens., 14th April, 1843, 89th Regt.; Lieut., 17th Jan., 1845, 89th Regt.; exchanged to 60th, 4th April, 1845; Capt., 31st May, 1854, 60th Regt.; Brevet-Major, 19th Jan., 1858; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 20th July, 1858; Major, 10th July, 1860, 60th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 28th Oct., 1864; retired 30th June, 1865.

Served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-49, including the siege and capture of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat pursuit and surrender of Shere Sing, occupation of Attock and Peshawur (Medal and two Clasps.) Served the campaign of 1857-58 against the Mutineers in India; commanded a wing of 60th Rifles at Meerut in suppressing insurgent villagers from 10th May to 26th August; present with the 1st Battalion from 6th September at the siege of Delhi, assault and capture of the City on 14th September, with the final attack on and occupation of the Palace on 20th September—succeeded to the command of the attacking Column on Kishingunge on 14th September on the fall of Major Reid (Brevet-Major). Served as D.-A.-Adj.-General to the Roorkee Field Force during the campaign in Rohilcund, including the actions of Bugawalla and Nugena, relief of Moradabad, action on the Dojura, assault and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore defeat of the rebels and relief of the garrison, capture of the fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and destruction of the Fort of Mahundee (Brevet Lt.-Col.)

NAPIER, GEORGE, Ens., 4th Dec., 1782, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st July, 1790, 51st Regt.; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1795; Major, 1805, 51st Regt.; retired 14th March, 1805.

Wounded in the defence of Fort St. Phillip.

NESBITT, ARCHIBALD, Ens., 21st April, 1769, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd May, 1772, 51st Regt.; Capt., 12th Dec., 1781, 51st Regt.; resigned 31st March, 1788.

NEVILLE, ROBERT, Ens., 24th June, 1843, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Capt., 25th April, 1853, 51st Regt.; appointed to 3rd Foot, 4th Nov., 1853; exchanged to 11th Foot, 24th Feb., 1854; Major, 17th Sept., 1861, 11th Foot; exchanged to Depot Battalion, 4th March, 1862; exchanged to 41st Regt., 28th June, 1864; retired 18th April, 1865.

NIGHTINGALE, SIR MILES, K.C.B., Ens., 4th April, 1787, 52nd Regt.; Lieut., 12th Nov., 1788, 52nd Regt.; Capt., Sept., 1794, 125th Regt.; Major, 28th Feb, 1795, 121st Regt; Lieut.-Col., 9th Sept., 1795, 115th Regt.; appointed to 38th Regt., 28th Oct., 1795: exchanged to 51st, 23rd July, 1802; Col., 25th Sept., 1803; exchanged to 69th Regt.; 8th May, 1806, Major-General, 25th July, 1810; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814; appointed Col. of the 49th Regt., 19th Feb., 1820; died at Gloucester, 19th Sept., 1829. Gold Medal for 2, 3.

Embarked for India, December, 1787, and arriving at Madras, July, 1788, joined the 52nd Regiment. Served in the Grenadier Company with the army under Sir William Meadows, and was present at the assault and capture of Dindegul, August, 1790; was present as brigade-major to the King's troops in India at the siege and capture of Poligautcherry; served with the army under Lord Cornwallis during the whole Mysore war, being present at every affair, particularly in the general attack on Tippoo's position under the walls of Seringapatam; present at the siege and capture of Pondicherry. Commanded the 38th Regiment during the whole of its service in the West Indies and at the capture of Trinidad in 1797. Sailed for the Helder in 1799, and was present in the general actions of the 19th September and 2nd October. Sailed for Bengal early in April 1803, and joining Lord Lake's army was present in action under the walls of Agra on the 10th October, and at the siege and capture of that fortress on the 17th; was also present at Lasswaree and continued with the army until the peace. In February, 1808, was appointed Brigadier-General and was present with Sir Brent Spencer's force at Cadiz, and on the coast of Spain and Portugal; present at Roleia and Vimiera in command of the 29th and 82nd Regiments, and received the thanks of Sir Arthur Wellesley on both occasions. Joined the Army again in 1811, was appointed to a brigade in the 1st division, and was present at Foz d'Arouce, and Fuentes d'Onor, where he was wounded. Returned to India where he continued to serve until November, 1815, when he was appointed commander-in-chief at Bombay, which office he held until 1819, when he returned to England. For other particulars see *Royal Military Calendar*, Vol. 2, p. 379.

NIXON, HUMPHREY, Ens., 22nd May, 1761, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th July, 1762, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763; died or retired 1808.

Served with the Regiment in Germany during the Seven Years' War.

NORTHEY, AUGUSTUS JAMES W., Ens., 14th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd July, 1840, 51st Regt.; Capt., 27th Sept.,

1844, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 41st Regt., 8th Sept., 1846; Major, 27th Dec., 1850, 41st Regt.; retired 15th Sept., 1854.

NOTT, CHARLES SERGISON, Ens., 25th Nov., 1845, 31st Regt.; appointed to 51st, 17th Sept., 1847; Lieut., 9th July, 1852, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; retired 8th Dec., 1854.

NUGENT, JOHN VESEY, Ens., 9th Nov., 1858, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th May, 1869, 51st Regt.

NUNN, GEORGE OLIVER, Ens., 8th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Aug., 1850, 51st Regt.; retired 5th Dec., 1851.

O'CALLAGHAN, EDWARD, Ens., 10th Oct., 1845, 35th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 11th Nov., 1845; Lieut. 28th Dec., 1849, 51st Regt.; Capt., 10th March, 1858, 16th Foot; retired 31st Jan., 1865; appointed Adjt. of the City of London Rifle Brigade, 25th Nov., 1865.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt) and at the storm and capture of Rangoon. (Medal and Clasp.)

O'CONNELL, CHARLES PHILLIP, Ens., 1st July, 1842, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; appointed to 65th Regt., 7th May, 1847; retired 12th Oct., 1852.

Served as Major of Brigade to the force in New Zealand from April, 1845, to January, 1846, and was present at the attack on Heki's Pah at Mawie, and at the capture of Pomare's Pah at Ruapekapeka, 11th January, 1846.

O'CONNELL, MAURICE JEFFREY, Lieut., 1st Oct., 1794, 4th Regt. Irish Brigade; appointed from h.p. of it to 51st, 3rd July, 1799; died in Ceylon 1804. See ante p. 65.

O'DONNELL, DOMINIC, Ens., 17th Oct., 1799, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 10th Feb., 1803, 51st Regt.; died in Ceylon.

O'DONNELL, NEALE, Ens., ; Lieut., ; Capt., 6th Sept., 1794, 110th Regt.; exchanged to 31st Regt.; appointed to 51st, 3rd Sept., 1795; retired Oct., 1798.

O'FARRELL, RICHARD, Lieut., 1st Oct., 1794, 1st Regt., Irish Brigade; exchanged to 51st 23rd Aug., 1799; retired 25th July, 1805.

OAKES, HILDEBRAND, Capt., Oct., 1755, 15th Foot; appointed to 51st, 3rd Nov., 1755; Major, 7th Feb., 1759, 51st Regt.; appointed to 33rd Regt., 2nd Aug., 1760; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 22nd Jan., 1762; Lieut.-Col., 30th April, 1762, 33rd Regt.; retired 9th April, 1774; died at his house, Durham Place, 20th Feb., 1797.

OLDHAM, ROLAND WOLSELEY, Ens., 1st May, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th Jan., 1857, 51st Regt.; retired, 22nd April, 1861; died at Bellamour Lodge, near Rugeley, Staffordshire, 14th Feb., 1866.

OLIVER, EDWARD DUDLEY, Ens., 22nd Aug., 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd June, 1858, 51st Regt.; Capt., 30th June, 1865, 51st Regt.; appointment cancelled 10th Nov., 1865; died at Nundkote, East Indies, 1st Aug., 1865.

OGILVIE, ALEXANDER JOHN, Ens., 26th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th Dec., 1781, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st July, 1788, 51st Regt.; retired 31st March, 1791.

ORMSBY, THOMAS, Ens., 28th Oct., 1795, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd June, 1796, 51st Regt.; killed at Kandy, June, 1803. See ante p. 58.

OTWAY, ARTHUR JOHN, Ens., 21st June, 1839, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Feb., 1841, 2nd Foot; retired 25th Sept., 1846. Afterwards M.P. for Stafford and Chatham.

PAGET, CECIL AUGUSTUS, Ens., 25th Dec., 1835, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th Sept., 1838, 51st Regt.; died at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 10th May, 1839.

PARKER, EDWARD, Ens., 14th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th Dec., 1828, 51st Regt.; Capt., 16th Dec., 1836, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 23rd June, 1843, appointed to 60th Regt., 12th Jan., 1855; Brevet Major, 9th Nov., 1846; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1854; retired, 31st Aug., 1855.

PEAKE, WILLIAM, Ens., 3rd Aug., 1758, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 10th May, 1760, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1763.

Served the campaign in Germany; wounded at Minden.

PEGUS, WILLIAM JEFFRIES, Ens., 17th April, 1842, 3rd West India Regt.; appointed to 51st, 20th May, 1842; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; retired, 4th April, 1851.

PERCY, FRANCIS, Ens., 22nd July, 1813, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th Oct., 1817, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818.

PERCY, JOHN SAMUEL, Ens., 20th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; killed at Vittoria, 21st June, 1813.

PERRING, DANIEL, Cor., 9th Sept., 1794, 25th Light Dragoons; Lieut., 13th Dec., 1797, 25th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 51st, 1st Feb., 1800; Capt., 24th Aug., 1802, York Hussars; placed on h.p. of it, 1803; appointed to 96th Regt., 25th Oct., 1805; exchanged to 25th Light Dragoons, 5th Jan., 1809; retired, 13th Aug., 1812.

~~PH~~ PHELPS, JAMES HENRY, K.H., Ens., 11th Oct., 1798, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st March, 1803, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st

Sept., 1809, 51st Regt.; Brevet-Major, 22nd July, 1830; Major, 26th Sept., 1834, 4th Foot; Lieut.-Col., 10th Nov., 1837, unattached; retired, Sept., 1838; appointed Police Magistrate at Liverpool; died at Sydney, 1842.

Served with the Regiment in the Peninsula. See ante pp. 111, 121.

PHELPS, PHILIP HENRY FERDINAND, Ens., 13th Nov., 1823, 28th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 8th Jan., 1824; Lieut., 4th Feb., 1826, 51st Regt.; Capt., 28th Nov., 1834, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 48th Regt., 13th Jan., 1837; retired, 7th Sept., 1838.

PHILIPPS, COURTENAY, Cor., 26th Dec., 1818, 2nd Life Guards; exchanged to Lieut., 51st, 18th May, 1822; exchanged to h.p. of 8th Foot, 9th Jan., 1823; exchanged to 15th Hussars, 21st Aug., 1823; Capt., 14th Jan., 1826, 15th Hussars; Major, 5th April, 1833, 15th Hussars; retired, 28th Jan., 1842.

PHIPPS, ISAAC, Ens., ; Lieut., 31st Oct., 1761; placed on h.p. of 106th Regt., 1763; exchanged to 51st Regt., 14th March, 1771; Capt., 27th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; retired, 1783.

PIERS, JAMES, Ens., 29th Sept., 1760, 51st Regt.; out in 1765.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

PILMER, RICHARD, (from Colour-Sergeant 17th Regt.) Ens., 23rd March, 1847, 17th Foot; exchanged to 57th Regt., 9th June, 1848; appointed to 51st Regt., 18th July, 1848; Lieut., 12th July, 1850, 51st Regt.; died in Burmah, 18th May, 1853.

Served with a detachment of the 17th with Lieutenant-Colonel Outram's Light Brigade in the Southern Mahratta campaign of 1844-5, and was present in all its operations, including the capture of Gotea, 21st January, and storming of Monohur stockades and fort, where he was severely wounded in the right arm.

PINHEY, JOHN FORBES, Ens., 4th Jan., 1860, Madras Army; Lieut., 10th June, 1862, Madras Army; appointed to 51st, 2nd March, 1866; Capt., 29th Jan., 1870, 51st Regt.

POLLOCK, WILLIAM. See ante p. 64.

PONSONBY, RICHARD, Ens., 31st Oct., 1805, 51st Regt.; retired, 5th April, 1806.

POTTS, GEORGE MORRISON, Ens., 28th Nov., 1783, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st July, 1788, 51st Regt.; retired, March, 1792.

POWELL, JOHN STYLES, Ens., 27th Jan., 1814, 10th Foot; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1815, 60th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it., 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 51st, 25th Feb., 1819; Capt., 28th March, 1822, 51st Regt., exchanged to 8th Foot, 28th Nov., 1822; Major, 11th July, 1826, 8th Foot; died in Liverpool, Jan., 1837.

PRIESTLEY, HENRY, Ens., 10th March, 1783, 51st Regt.; retired, 1783.

PRINGLE, HENRY, Ens., ; Lieut., Capt., 21st July, 1758, 27th Regt.; Major, 11th Sept., 1765, 56th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 16th Aug., 1770, 51st Regt.; Col., 19th Feb., 1779, Major-Gen., 20th Nov., 1782; succeeded in the command of the regt. by Major Jaques, 26th Oct., 1786; died 1786.

Commanded the Regiment in Minorca, and served during the siege of Fort St. Phillip. Was sent to Madrid and detained there as hostage until the safe return of the transports which conveyed the surrendered British troops from Minorca to England.

PRINGLE, JOHN, Ens., 23rd May, 1772, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd April, 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Feb., 1784, 51st Regt., exchanged to h.p. of 27th Regt., 30th Nov., 1790.

PRINGLE, ROBERT, Ens., 26th Dec., 1770; appointed to 51st, 9th April, 1771; Lieut., 5th July, 1776, 51st Regt.; Capt., 26th Oct., 1786, 51st Regt.; Major, 15th March, 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 1st Sept., 1795; 51st Regt.; exchanged to 38th Regt., 23rd July, 1802; retired Sept., 1802.

RAINS, WILLIAM KINGDOM, Sec. Lieut., 14th June, 1805, Royal Artillery; Lieut., 1st June, 1806, Royal Artillery; Capt.; 25th March, 1817, Royal Artillery; placed on h.p., 1st Nov., 1817; appointed to 51st, 8th April, 1825; exchanged to 38th Regt., 8th April, 1826; Brevet-Major, 17th Nov., 1825; Major, 1st June, 1826, unattached; retired June, 1830.

RALSTON, WILLIAM HENRY, from Sergeant 71st Regt.; Ens., 2nd Feb., 1780, 51st Regt., Lieut., 9th Aug., 1780, 100th Regt.; Capt., 9th July, 1783, 100th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1785, died or retired 1796.

RANKINE, MACOENE, Cornet, 10th Dec., 1755, 12th Light Dragoons; Lieut., ; Capt., 31st Dec., 1761, h.p. of 74th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 25th Dec., 1770; exchanged to to h.p. of 88th Regt., 25th April, 1774; died in Edinburgh, 1814.

READ, ARTHUR W. CREWE, Ens., 15th May, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th Nov., 1857, 51st Regt.; Capt., 27th May, 1862, 51st Regt.; appointment cancelled 29th July, 1862; transferred to Bengal Staff Corps, Feb., 1866.

READ, HENRY, Ens., 12th April, 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th Feb., 1811, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 81st Regt., May, 1818; appointed Paymaster of the 68th Regt., 8th Oct., 1818; deserted 5th Jan., 1836.

REDWOOD, LANGFORD, Ens., 5th Dec., 1799, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th June, 1802, 51st Regt.; Capt., 14th March, 1805, 51st Regt., out 1807.

REED, FRANCIS JAMES BUCHANAN, Ens., 11th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th Feb., 1855. 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th Nov., 1857, 51st Regt.; Major, 24th July, 1869, 51st Regt.

RICARD, FRANCIS, Ens., 3rd Sept., 1762, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st March, 1765, 29th Regt.

RICE, AUGUSTUS THOMAS, Ens., 11th Oct., 1831, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 10th March, 1837, 51st Regt.; Capt., 15th Oct., 1841, 51st Regt.; Major, 23rd June, 1852, 51st Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 9th Dec., 1853; retired, 1st Dec., 1854.

RICE, PERCY JOHN, Ens., 14th Aug., 1828, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1834, 51st Regt.; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1837, 51st Regt.; Major, 28th Dec., 1849, 51st Regt.; died at Bangalore, Madras, 22nd May, 1850.

~~THE~~ RICE, SAMUEL, C.B., K.H., Ens., 12th Feb., 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 5th May, 1794, 51st Regt.; Capt., 18th June, 1798, 51st Regt.; Major, 13th July, 1809, 51st Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 22nd Nov., 1813, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 24th April, 1817, 51st Regt.; Col., 22nd July, 1830; exchanged to h.p. unattached, 5th July, 1831; appointed Inspecting Field-Officer of the Leeds Recruiting District, Sept., 1834; which office he held to Nov., 1835; died in London, 7th March, 1840.

Served in Gibraltar and Corsica; was present at the sieges of Bastia and Calvi, and at several attacks of posts; was also present at the taking of Elba by Lord Nelson; served in Portugal in 1798, under Sir C. Stewart; subsequently at the Cape of Good Hope, in the East Indies, in Ceylon, in Portugal and Spain, and was present at Corunna, Fuentes d'Onor, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, Salamanca, taking of Madrid, advance on Burgos and operations there, battle of Nivelles, where he commanded the regiment, Orthes, taking of Bordeaux, and skirmishes on the Garonne, commanded the regiment at Waterloo, and at the storming of Cambray.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM STEWART, Ens., 23rd Nov., 1852, 44th Regt.; appointed to 51st Regt., 22nd April, 1853; exchanged to 43rd, 26th Aug., 1853; Lieut., 9th Feb., 1855, 43rd Regt.; Capt., 24th Aug., 1858, 43rd Regt.; exchanged to 46th Regt., 9th Nov., 1859.

RIDDEL, WALTER, Ens., 21st April, 1779, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 18th Dec., 1782, 81st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 1783; to 67th Regt., 25th Sept., 1787; exchanged to h.p. of 34th Regt., 30th April, 1788; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1794, Royal Cheshire Regt.; reduced, but retired on f.p. of it.

RIDDICK, WILLIAM, Ens., 18th March, 1782, 51st Regt.; retired 9th Jan., 1784.

ROBBINS, SAMUEL, Ens., 27th April, 1849, 51st Regt.; retired 15th Oct., 1850.

ROBERTS, DAVID, Ens., April, 1794, Independent Company; Lieut., 17th April, 1794, 22nd Dragoons; exchanged to

1st Life Guards, 13th Aug., 1794; Capt., 25th Sept., 1799, 1st Life Guards; exchanged to h.p. of 60th Regt. 1801; exchanged to 51st, 25th Feb., 1804; Brevet Major, 4th June, 1811; Major, 12th Dec., 1811, 51st Regt.; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 21st June, 1813; retired 22nd June, 1815; died at Havre-de-Grace 1819. (Gold Medal for 18, 19.)

Wounded at Lugo, right hand amputated; received a musket ball in the back at the Bidassoa which remained unextracted. See ante pp. 70, 100.

THE ROBERTS, HARRY HARVEY, Ens., 10th Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th Jan., 1814, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 25th Dec., 1818; appointed to 44th Regt., 28th Feb., 1840; retired 29th Feb., 1840; appointed Professor of the English language at the Collegium Carolinum, Brunswick.

Translated '*Oliver Twist*' into German in first rate style.

ROBERTSON, ARCHIBALD, Ens., 5th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th Jan., 1849, 51st Regt.; retired 13th Dec., 1853.

ROBERTSON, GEORGE SCHOEDDE, Ens., 26th June, 1858, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd April, 1861, 51st Regt.; retired 13th June, 1868.

ROBERTSON, PETER, Ens., 20th Sept., 1801, 51st Regt.; resigned 1st Nov., 1802.

ROBINSON, ABRAHAM, Ens., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th March, 1800, 51st Regt.; died at Colombo, 7th April, 1803.

ROBINSON, , Ens., ; Lieut., Sept., 1802, 51st Regt.; retired April, 1805.

ROGERS, JOHN, Ens., 31st Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; appointed to 65th Regt., 27th July, 1809; Lieut., 18th Oct., 1810, 65th Regt.; retired April, 1814.

ROLLES, HARRY, Ens., 30th Dec., 1826, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 11th Oct., 1831, 51st Regt.; Capt., 15th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; retired 15th Oct., 1841; died at Perth, Western Australia, 21st Aug., 1841.

THE ROSS, JAMES, Ens., , 1804; Lieut., 21st Jan., 1804, 51st Regt.; Capt., 12th Dec., 1811, 51st Regt.; retired, 5th Aug., 1824.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula; was severely wounded at Lezaca.

THE ROSS JOHN, Ens., 1st July, 1803, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st Nov., 1805, 51st Regt.; Capt., 15th April, 1813, 51st Regt.; Major, 5th Nov., 1825, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 9th Dec., 1836, unattached; appointed to St. Helena Regt., 6th Feb., 1846; Col., 9th Nov., 1846; retired, 8th June, 1849; died at Hardway, Hants, 16th Sept., 1851. (Silver Medal for 5, 11, 16, 22, 25.)

Served in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore, present at Lugo and Corunna; served with the regiment in the Walcheren expedition, 1809, present at the siege of Flushing; accompanied the regiment to the Peninsula in January, 1811, and besides the above general actions was present at the affair of Moresco, capture of the Retiro, retreat from Burgos, and action at San Munos; wounded at Lezaca, 31st August, 1813; present at the taking of Cambray.

ROSSI, ALEXANDER PHILLIP, Ens., 21st May, 1842, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; retired 17th Oct., 1851.

ROY, WILLIAM, Ens., Royal Engineers; Lieut., 4th Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.; appointed Capt. in Keith's Highlanders 1759; Lieut.-Col., 23rd July, 1762, staff; Col., 29th Aug., 1777, staff; Major-Gen., 19th Oct., 1781; Lieut.-Col., Royal Engineers 1st Jan., 1783; appointed Col. 30th Regt., 15th Nov., 1786; died suddenly at his house in Argyle Street 1st July, 1790.

Served with the 51st Regiment and the Highlanders throughout the Seven Years' War. Was afterwards Deputy Quartermaster-General and Surveyor-General of the Coasts; F.R.S., and F.S.A. Major-General Roy was very eminent as a man of science, and as projector of the Trigonometrical survey of England, one of the fathers of scientific surveying in England. He was author of the *Military Antiquities of the Romans in North Britain*, and at the period of his death was just completing the measurements which determine the relative position of the Observatories of Greenwich and Paris.

RUMBOLD, SIR CARLO ARTHUR HENRY, BART., Ens., 1st July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th July, 1839; exchanged to 21st Fusiliers, 4th Aug., 1840; Capt., 29th March, 1844, 1st West India Regt.; exchanged to 70th Regt., 16th Jan., 1846; retired 8th May, 1846; appointed Col. in the Turkish service.

RUTHVEN, CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, Ens., 15th March, 1865, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd July, 1865, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 2nd West India, 30th Sept., 1868.

ST. CLAIR, ARTHUR, Ens., Royal Engineers; Lieut., 3rd Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.

Served with the regiment in Germany.

ST. JOHN, GEORGE FREDERICK BERKELEY, Ens., 3rd June, 1813, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th April, 1817, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 42nd Regt., 25th Nov., 1819; Capt., 13th Sept., 1821, 42nd Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Oct., 1821; exchanged to 52nd Regt., 2nd May, 1823, Major, 3rd Aug., 1830, 52nd Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached 31st May, 1839; retired Jan., 1840.

ST. LEGER, ANTHONY BUTLER, Ens., 9th April, 1825, 99th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 6th Oct., 1825; retired 30th April, 1829; died in Berkeley Square, London, 31st Oct., 1862.

ST. MAUR, EDWARD, Ens., 22nd June, 1815, 51st Regt.;

Lieut., 16th Nov., 1820, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th May, 1823, 51st Regt.; Major, 1st July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 4th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; appointed to 27th Regt.; 16th Oct., 1853; exchanged to 12th Foot, 3rd March, 1854; retired 19th May, 1854.

Commanded the Regiment in Burmah. See ante p. 149.

SARGENT, SAMUEL TOMYNS, Ens., 18th May, 1849, 91st Regt.; appointed to 51st 8th March, 1850; Lieut., 9th July, 1852, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; Capt., 5th Sept., 1860, 43rd Regt.; retired 18th April, 1865.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

SAUNDERS, JOHN ERASMUS, Ens., 2nd May, 1868, 63rd Regt.; appointed to 51st 8th July, 1868, died at Clonmel, 4th April, 1870.

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM HENRY, Ens., 8th Jan., 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th May, 1858, 51st Regt.; retired 8th Feb., 1861.

SAVAGE, CHARLES, Ens., ; Lieut., 18th Jan., 1760, 61st Regt.; Capt., 25th May, 1772; 61st Regt.; appointed to 51st, 18th June, 1778; Brevet Major, 11th Sept., 1782; retired 31st May, 1790.

Served with the regiment during the siege of Fort St. Philip; (wounded.)

SAWRIE, , Ens., 12th Jan., 1757, 51st Regt.

SCOTT, SIR WILLIAM, BART, Ens., 18th April, 1822, 51st Regt.; appointed to 2nd Life Guards, 1st Jan., 1824, Lieut., 19th Oct., 1825, 2nd Life Guards; Capt., 17th Oct., 1826, unattached; appointed to 55th Regt.; 29th Jan., 1836; retired 5th Feb., 1836.

SCOTT, WILLIAM CHARLES EDWARD, Ens., 10th April, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; Capt., 11th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 3rd West India Regt., Oct., 1867.

SCOTT, WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Ens., 27th June, 1838, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th April, 1842, 25th Regt.; exchanged back to 51st Regt., 21st April, 1843; Capt., 20th July, 1847, 51st Regt.; retired 8th March, 1850; appointed Major in the 4th Light Infantry, British German Legion, 12th Oct., 1855.

SCRIVEN, JOHN, Ens., 27th April, 1827, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st Aug., 1832, 51st Regt.; retired 22nd May, 1835; appointed

Major in the 4th Middlesex Militia, 16th May, 1853; Lieut.-Col., 15th Sept., 1855.

SEMPLE, CHARLES, Ens., 27th May, 1776, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Oct., 1779, 89th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1783; exchanged to 44th Regt., 21st July, 1789; exchanged to h.p. 94th Regt., 14th Dec., 1791; died 1817.

SEPPINGS, THOMAS JOHNSON, Ens., 22nd July, 1868.

SERGEANTSON, ROBERT, Ens., 28th Feb., 1791, 51st Regt.; retired 27th March, 1792.

SEWELL, ROBERT, Ens., 30th Sept., 1795, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 2nd June, 1796, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th Oct., 1797, 62nd Regt.; Major, 16th June, 1803, 60th Regt.; appointed to 48th Regt., 24th Nov., 1803; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 26th Oct., 1804; Lieut.-Col., 3rd May, 1810, 89th Regt.; Col., 4th June, 1813; Major-General, 12th Aug., 1819; died at Twyford Lodge, Sussex, 20th Oct., 1835.

SHAIRPE, THOMAS BROMLEY, Ens., 29th July, 1795, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 1st June, 1796, 51st Regt.; Capt., 17th March, 1803, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 3rd Garrison Battalion, 6th Feb., 1806; retired on h.p. of 8th Garrison Battalion, 14th June, 1810; died 1818.

SHANLEY, FRANCIS, Ens., Feb., 1798, 60th Regt.; Lieut., 17th May, 1798, 57th Regt.; Capt., 28th Sept., 1804, 3rd Garrison Battalion; exchanged to 51st, 6th Feb., 1806; died 23rd March, 1811.

SHAW, ROBERT, Ens., 13th Nov., 1782, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st March, 1788, 51st Regt.; Capt., 16th April, 1793, 51st Regt.; died July, 1796.

SHAW, ROBERT, Ens., 25th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; retired; died at Leeds, 17th Nov., 1812.

SHEAFFE, WILLIAM LEMPRIERE FREDERICK, Ens., 6th Dec., 1844, 57th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 31st Dec., 1844; Lieut., 6th Aug., 1847, 51st Regt.; Capt., 2nd April, 1855, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 19th Regt., 17th Aug., 1855; retired 24th May, 1859.

Served with the 51st in Burmah from June 1852, to the end of the war, and was present in an engagement on the heights opposite Prome on 12th November.

SHERWOOD, ROBERT, Ens., 4th Oct., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th Aug., 1759, 51st Regt.

Served the campaign in Germany until the end of the war; carried the King's colour at Minden. See ante p. 18.

SHORT, JAMES, Ens., 27th Nov., 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut.,

3rd March, 1795, 51st Regt.; Capt., 12th June, 1802, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 10th Foot, 17th Nov., 1803; Major, 19th March, 1807, 10th Foot; Lieut.-Col., 19th Oct., 1809, 10th Foot; retired 3rd Jan., 1811; died 1829.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon; mentioned in despatches. See ante p. 60.

SHORT, WILLIAM, Ens., March, 1797, 18th Foot; Lieut., 1st June, 1797, 51st Regt.; Capt., 18th April, 1805, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 3rd West India, 21st April, 1808; placed on h.p. of Bradshaw's levy, 15th Sept., 1808; died 17th June, 1825.

SIMPSON, WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Ens., 7th Dec., 1809; 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; retired 4th Oct., 1821; died 9th April, 1855. (Silver Medal for 11, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25.)

SINCLAIR ROBERT, Ens., 31st Oct., 1755, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th Sept., 1757; 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763.

Served with the Regiment throughout the Seven Years' War.

SINGLETON, EDWARD CECIL, Ens., 31st Dec., 1841, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st Dec., 1844, 51st Regt.; Capt., 19th April, 1852, 51st Regt.; retired 19th June, 1855; died at Brighton, 18th April, 1869.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt) and at the storm and capture of Rangoon. Served also with Captain Irby's detachment of four companies with the force under Brigadier-General Cheape, during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew District ending in the assault and capture, on the 19th March, 1853, of the stronghold of the Burmese chief Myat-Tooon.

SKURRAY, FRANCIS CHARLES, Ens., 7th Oct., 1837, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 8th April, 1842, 84th Regt.; exchanged to 73rd, 5th Aug., 1842; exchanged to h.p. of 49th Regt., 3rd Nov., 1843; exchanged to 24th Regt., 23rd Aug., 1844; Capt., 14th Jan., 1849, 24th Regt.; Major, 9th March, 1860, 24th Regt.; retired 23rd July, 1861.

SLADEN, WILLIAM DARE, Ens., 13th Dec., 1853, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th Feb., 1855, 51st Regt., exchanged to 81st Regt., 19th June, 1855; exchanged to 101st Regt., 27th Feb., 1865.

SMELLIE, PETER, Ens., 1st March, 1803, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd July, 1803, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Feb., 1811, 51st Regt.; retired 18th Nov., 1819; died at 20, Anne Street, Edinburgh, 7th April, 1829.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon and afterwards in the Peninsula; wounded at the assault of Fort San Christoval, and in the affair of Val Moresco.

SMITH, THOMAS JAMES, Ens., 26th Dec., 1787, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Feb., 1791, 51st Regt.; Capt., 27th Aug., 1793. Independent Company.

SMYTH, CHARLES, Ens., 18th May, 1796, 49th Regt.; exchanged to 25th Light Dragoons, 25th May, 1796; to 18th Light Dragoons, 12th April, 1799; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1800, 18th Light Dragoons, exchanged to 51st, 4th June, 1801; retired 26th May, 1803.

SOMERSET, HENRY CHARLES CAPEL, Ens., 4th Oct., 1833, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 14th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; Capt., 23rd June, 1843, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 27th Regt., 27th Sept., 1844; appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Gloucester, 1st Jan., 1844; Brevet-Major, 20th June, 1854; Brevet-Lieut.-Col., 3rd June, 1860.

SOUTER, THOMAS GEORGE, Ens., 21st May, 1842, 3rd Foot; Lieut., 28th Jan., 1844, 3rd Foot; appointed to 22nd Regt., 14th March, 1845; appointed to 8th Foot, 3rd April, 1846; Capt., 21st Oct., 1857, 8th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 2nd April, 1860; transferred to Bengal Staff Corps, 17th Nov., 1863; Major, 21st May, 1862, Bengal Staff Corps; appointed District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, 1st April, 1861.

Served with the Buffs at Punnar, 29th Dec., 1843; and with the 8th Foot at the siege of Delhi in 1857, including the repulse of sorties on the 14th, 18th, and 23rd July.

SPARKS, FREDERICK, Ens., 6th June, 1795, 44th Regt.; Lieut., 4th Sept., 1795, 44th Regt.; Capt., 6th Dec., 1799, 44th Regt.; exchanged to 1st West India Regt., 1803; exchanged to 51st, 24th March, 1803; Major, 23rd Nov., 1809, 51st Regt.; died Dec., 1811.

STAMER, HENRY, Ens., 3rd June, 1796, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; died in Ceylon.

Served with the regiment in Ceylon.

STANSFIELD, EDMUND, Ens., 5th Oct., 1841, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th July, 1843, 51st Regt.; retired 26th April, 1844.

STANTON, SAMUEL, Ens., 10th Nov., 1780, 97th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 5th Oct., 1782; Lieut., 4th March, 1783, 97th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1783; died or retired, 1804.

STEPHENS, MAURICE, Ens., 9th June, 1808, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th Dec., 1809, 51st Regt.; killed at Nivelles, 10th Nov., 1813.

STEPHENSON, DAVID, Ens., 26th Feb., 1841, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 27th Sept., 1844, 51st Regt.; retired 19th Jan., 1849.

STORER, RICHARD, Ens., 16th July, 1803, 51st Regt.;

Lieut., 4th Aug., 1804, 51st Regt.; Capt., 13th July, 1809, 51st Regt.; retired 29th May, 1823; died at Egham, 29th Jan., 1844.

STRAFFORD, ROBERT, Ens., 25th June, 1818; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1865, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 6th Foot, 14th July, 1867.

STRANGE, WILLIAM, Ens., 29th Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 17th May, 1782, 51st Regt.; to 15th Foot, 3rd Dec., 1782; retired June, 1790.

STUART, RICHARD, Ens., 6th Dec., 1775, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd Dec., 1778, 51st Regt.; Capt., 29th Oct., 1793, 51st Regt.; Brevet-Major, 12th Sept., 1794; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 30th Nov., 1796; appointed Major, 72nd Regt., 11th Oct., 1798; Lieut.-Col., 5th Nov., 1800, 43rd Regt.; Col., 25th Sept., 1803, and Aide-de-Camp to the King; Major-Gen., 25th July, 1810; died at Lisbon in consequence of a fall from a balcony, 1810.

Commanded the 43rd in the Expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, when he was removed to the Staff as Brigadier-General.

STUART, DUDLEY VILLIERS, Ens., 31st March, 1858, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd April, 1861, 51st Regt.; Capt., 21st Aug., 1867, 51st Regt.; retired 5th May, 1869.

STYLES, JOHN POWELL, Ens., 6th March, 1778, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 7th Jan., 1780, 51st Regt.; retired 22nd Sept., 1783.

SWABY, JOHN WILLIAM, Ens., 16th Aug., 1850, 51st Regt.; appointed to 41st Regt., 1st Oct., 1850; Lieut., 30th Dec., 1853, 41st Regt.; killed at Inkerman, 5th Nov., 1854.

Present at the Alma and at the repulse of the Russians by the 2nd Division under Evans on the 26th Oct.; at Inkerman his company was surrounded by Russians, from whom he received nine wounds before he was killed.

SWAFFIELD, SIDNEY HENRY, Ens., 25th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 19th June, 1855, 51st Regt.; died in Camp at Kurrachee, 8th May, 1858.

TALBOT, HUGH, Ens., 2nd Oct., 1863, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Aug., 1867, 51st Regt.; retired 20th Nov., 1867.

TALBOT, JAMES, Ens., 7th March, 1793, Independent Company; appointed to Balfour's Regiment, 30th Oct., 1793; Lieut., 18th June, 1794, 93rd Regt.; appointed to 51st, 8th Sept., 1796.

TAYLOR, EDWARD JAMES, Ens., 31st Dec., 1812, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Sept., 1814, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 59th Regt., 4th Aug., 1837; retired on h.p. of 13th Foot, 22nd July, 1845; Capt., 28th June, 1850, unattached; appointed Staff Officer of Pensioners at Ennis,

1845; appointed to Lynn, Dec., 1848; died 15th March, 1853.

Prior to entering the Army, served as a Midshipman on board H.M.S. "Belvidere," and was present in an engagement in 1809. Served in the South of France from Sept. 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, battles of the Nivelle and Orthes. He received the war medal with two clasps.

TAYLOR, HON. HERCULES LANGFORD, Cor., 7th April, 1777, 1st Regt. Horse; Lieut., 14th Feb., 1779, 2nd Regt. Irish Horse; Capt., 26th April, 1783, 2nd Irish Horse; appointed to 68th Regt., 17th Aug., 1785; exchanged to 51st, 30th March, 1788; Major, 30th June, 1788, 5th Dragoon Guards; died in Dublin, 20th May, 1790.

TAYLOR, JOHN D., Ens., 12th Dec., 1811, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 16th Sept., 1813, 51st Regt.; killed at the Nivelle, 10th Nov., 1813.

TAYLOR, MASCIE HENRY, Ens., 24th Jan., 1865, 6th Foot; Lieut., 7th Nov., 1868, 6th Foot; exchanged to 51st, 23rd Dec., 1868.

THOMPSON, RICHARD, Ens., 1st Jan., 1819, 69th Regt.; Lieut., 8th Nov., 1827, 69th Regt.; exchanged to 26th Regt., 8th May, 1828; Capt., 28th Aug., 1841, 26th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 12th Sept., 1843; retired on f.p. of it, 18th July, 1848; Brevet-Major, 28th Nov., 1854; died at New Brompton, Gillingham, 22nd June, 1861.

THURSTON, CHARLES THOMAS, Ens., 4th June, 1812, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 22nd Nov., 1813, 51st Regt.; retired on h.p. of 36th Regt., 25th Dec., 1814; appointed to 82nd Regt., 8th Jan., 1836; retired 29th Jan., 1836. (Silver Medal for 18, 25.)

Wounded at Lezaca. See ante. p. 109.

THWAITES, WILLIAM, Ens., 25th Oct., 1797, 44th Regt.; Lieut., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; Capt., 7th April, 1804, 3rd Ceylon Regt.; exchanged back to 51st, 2nd Jan., 1807; Brevet-Major, 4th June, 1814; Major, 22nd June, 1815, 51st Regt.; retired, 17th May, 1821; died at Portarlington, 1841.

Served with the 51st in the Peninsula.

TIMSON, WILLIAM, Ens., 16th Oct., 1817, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th May, 1823, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it; exchanged to f.p. of it, 26th Feb., 1824; Capt., 19th Nov., 1825, unattached; exchanged back to 51st, 7th April, 1826; died at Tatchbury, Hants, 10th Aug., 1828.

TOLFREY, CHARLES FREDERICK, Ens., May, 1798, 51st Regt.; appointed to 26th Foot, Aug. 18, 1798; Lieut., Dec., 1799, 40th Regt.; out, 1800.

TOMPSON, HENRY STEWART, Ens., 5th Sept., 1856, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 24th Sept., 1858, 51st Regt.; Capt., 10th Nov., 1865, 51st Regt.; retired, 29th May, 1869.

TOMSON, RICHARD READ, Ens., 18th Dec., 1863, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th Nov., 1867, 51st Regt.

TORRE, JAMES, Ens., 28th March, 1792, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Oct., 1793, 51st Regt.; Capt., 27th May, 1796, 51st Regt.; appointed to 11th Battalion of Reserve, 3rd Dec., 1803; appointed to 24th Regt., 2nd Aug., 1804; retired, 1805; appointed Major of the East York Militia, 25th July, 1808; Lieut.-Col., 8th March, 1810; died at Snvdall Hall, York, 30th Sept., 1814.

TOURLE, JAMES, Ens., 9th Jan., 1784, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 31st May, 1790, 51st Regt.; Capt., 31st March, 1791, 51st Regt.; died Jan., 1795.

TRAFFORD, HENRY TRAFFORD, Ens., 31st March, 1849, Rifle Brigade; appointed to 51st, 17th Oct., 1851; Lieut., 6th June, 1854, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 43rd Regt., 13th Oct., 1854; Capt., 3rd April, 1857, 43rd Regt.; retired, 29th July, 1862.

Served with the 51st in Burmah from Sept., 1852, to the end of the war, and was present with Captain Irby's detachment of four companies with Brigadier-General Cheape's force during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew district, ending in the assault and capture, on the 19th March, 1858, of the stronghold of the Burmese chief Myat Toon. (Medal.)

TRAHERNE, EDMUND, Ens., 1st April, 1793, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th Nov., 1794, 51st Regt.; retired, July, 1798.

TRENCHARD, HENRY MONTAGUE, Ens., 3rd June, 1859, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 11th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; Capt., 24th July, 1869, 51st Regt.

~~TH~~ TROWARD, THOMAS, Ens., 29th April, 1813, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 29th Sept., 1814, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 55th Regt., 5th Oct., 1820; retired, 5th March, 1829; died at 52, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, 17th June, 1859.

TRYDELL, JOHN FREDERICK, Ens., 23rd March, 1847, 9th Foot; appointed to 51st, 20th July, 1847; Lieut., 23rd June, 1852, 51st Regt.; appointed to 43rd Regt., 29th July, 1853; Capt., 23rd July, 1858, 22nd Regt.; exchanged to Ceylon Rifles, 12th June, 1860; exchanged back to 51st, 4th Sept., 1867.

Served with the 43rd in India during the Mutiny, and was present at the surrender of Kirwee (Medal.)

TURNBULL, HENRY CHARLES M., Ens., 14th March, 1865, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 13th June, 1868, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 6th Foot, 23rd Dec., 1868.

TWEEDELL, FRANCIS, Ens., 16th Aug., 1793, 51st Regt.; appointed to 54th Regt., 24th Oct., 1795.

TH TYNDALL, CHARLES WILLIAM, Ens., 9th May, 1811, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd June, 1813, 51st Regt.; Capt., 5th Aug., 1824, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 1st Sept., 1837; exchanged to 55th Regt., 19th Jan., 1849; Brevet Major, 28th June, 1838; retired, 19th Jan., 1849; appointed Major in the 4th Middlesex Militia, 16th May, 1853; died at Anglesea, Gosport, 23rd Dec., 1854. (Silver Medal for 16, 18, 19, 22, 25.

Served in the Peninsula from March, 1812, to the end of the war in 1814; present in the action of Val Moresco; capture of Madrid and the Retiro; affair of Lesaca; slightly wounded at Waterloo; taking of Cambray on the 25th June, and at the capture of Paris.

TRYON, CHARLES, Ens., 4th April, 1800, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th May, 1803, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 81st Regt., 12th Aug., 1803; Capt., 4th April, 1805, 88th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Oct., 1821; Brevet Major, 17th Aug., 1812; Brevet Lieut.-Col., 26th Aug., 1813; died in Cheshire, 16th March, 1826. (Gold Medal for the Pyrenees, where he served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.)

Served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1813; present at the defence of Cadiz, battles of Busaco, Albuera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; severely wounded at Salamanca.

VARDEN, JAMES, Ens., 10th April, 1809, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 25th July, 1810, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 22nd May, 1817; died or retired, 1831.

VERNON, JOHN, Cor., 3rd June, 1795, 1st Dragoons; Lieut., 8th June, 1796, 1st Dragoons; exchanged to 51st, 11th May, 1797; exchanged to 25th Light Dragoons, 1st Feb., 1800; made, 22nd, 1803; Capt., 20th July, 1809, 12th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 10th Foot, 7th Jan., 1813; exchanged to 23rd Fusiliers, 15th July, 1813; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1814; exchanged to 18th Hussars, 10th June, 1819; exchanged to h.p. of 10th Hussars, 5th April, 1821; retired, Sept., 1825.

WADE, WILLIAM, Capt.-Lieut., 25th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; Capt., 26th Aug., 1756, 36th Regt.; appointed to 74th; Regt., 25th April, 1758; Major, 23rd Sept., 1761, 74th Regt. placed on h.p. of it, 1763.

WAINE, GABRIEL, Ens., 2nd Oct., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1758, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it 1763.

Served with the regiment in Germany; present at Minden.

WALKER, JOHN, Capt., 30th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; retired 1764.

Served during the Seven Years' War; wounded at Minden.

WALKER, JOHN, Ens., 26th Aug., 1807, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 9th May, 1809, 51st Regt.; retired 3rd Dec., 1812; died at Crook-hill Hall, near Doncaster, 26th April, 1839.

Served with the Regiment in the Peninsula.

WALKER, SMEETON, Ens., 27th July, 1855, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 23rd March, 1858, 51st Regt.; Capt., 18th Dec., 1863, 51st Regt.; died at Dover, 9th Aug., 1867.

WALLACE, WILLIAM, Ens., 31st Dec., 1769, 51st Regt.; died March, 1771.

WALLACE, ST. JOHN, Ens., 20th March, 1771 51st Regt.; to 14th Foot, 9th April, 1771.

WALTON, ROBERT BARON, Ens., 25th Dec., 1813, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 90th Regt., 6th June, 1816; appointed to 2nd Foot, 29th May, 1835; retired, 5th June, 1835.

WARBURTON, GEORGE EDWARD EGERTON, Ens., 6th Oct., 1837, 81st Regt.; appointed to 51st 2nd Nov., 1838; Lieut., 28th May, 1843, 78th Regt.; reappointed to 51st 29th May, 1843; retired 22nd July, 1845.

WARBURTON, RICHARD, Ens., 3rd Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 28th Sept., 1757, 51st Regt.; died of wounds received at Warburg, 31st July, 1760. See ante p. 23.

WARDE, GEORGE, Ens., 22nd Nov., 1844, 85th Regt.; Lieut., 10th Nov., 1848, 85th Regt.; Capt., 17th Dec., 1852, 85th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 10th Aug., 1855; retired, 23rd April, 1861; appointed Lieut.-Col.-Commandant of London Rifle Brigade, 16th April, 1862.

Served as Major in the Turkish contingent; 4th class of the Medjedie.

WARRINGTON, JOHN, Ens., 1st July, 1795, 6th West India; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1796, 6th West India; appointed to 25th Regt., 18th Jan., 1797; exchanged to 51st 22nd Aug., 1798; exchanged to 73rd Regt., 1st Nov., 1799; exchanged to 92nd Regt., 9th July, 1803; placed on h.p. of 9th Foot, 1803; died 1817.

WARE, GEORGE HENRY HIBBERT, Ens., 6th June, 1854, 97th Regt.; Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1854, 97th Regt.; Capt., 21st Dec., 1855, 97th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 5th Sept., 1856.

Served with the 97th Regiment at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from 20th Nov., 1854, and was severely wounded on the night of the 30th Aug., in a sortie made by the Russians on our trenches. (Medal and Clasp).

WATSON, HUGH, Ens., 56th Regt.; Lieut., 16th

April, 1780, 97th Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 3rd Foot, 25th May, 1781; exchanged to 51st, 9th May, 1800; retired 25th Dec., 1800; appointed Town Major of Carlisle.

WEBSTER, ROBERT, Ens., 10th April, 1825, 51st Regt.; exchanged to 99th Regt., 6th Oct., 1825; Lieut., 26th Nov., 1830, 38th Regt.; reappointed to 99th Regt., 14th Dec., 1832; Capt., 29th Dec., 1843, unattached; exchanged to 11th Foot, 20th Dec., 1844; retired 18th April, 1851; died at Sydney, New South Wales, 3rd April, 1854.

WEMYSS, WILLIAM, Ens., April, 1805, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 12th Sept., 1805, 93rd Regt.; Capt., 18th Aug., 1808, 6th Garrison Battalion; appointed to 60th Regt., 20th May, 1813; Major-27th May, 1813, 93rd Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 16th March, 1815, placed on h.p. of it 25th Feb., 1816; Col., 22nd July, 1830; Maj.; Gen., 23rd Nov., 1841; appointed Col. of 93rd, 10th April, 1850; Lieut.-Gen., 11th Nov., 1851; died at Windsor, 30th Nov., 1852. (Silver Medal for Fuentes d'Onor.)

Walcheren expedition, 1809; served in the Peninsula in 1810-11-12, and was present at Sobral, Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Foz d'Arouce, Arroyo dos Molinos, and the storming of the bridge of Almaraz.

WESTROPP, HENRY BRUEN, Ens., 11th July, 1845, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 20th July, 1847, 51st Regt.; died at Poonamalee, Madras, 23rd Jan., 1853.

WESTROPP, Ralph, Cor., 23rd July, 1803, 12th Light Dragoons; Lieut., 29th May, 1805, 12th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 51st, 17th Aug., 1809; killed at Badajoz June, 1811. See ante p. 78.

WHITE, GEORGE FREDERICK, Cor., 30th June, 1865, 6th Dragoon Guards; appointed to 51st, same day; Lieut., 29th May, 1869, 51st Regt.

WHITE, WILLIAM EDWARD, Ens., 18th April, 1800, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 3rd April, 1803, 51st Regt.; out, 1809.

WHYTE, , Ens., 7th June, 1810, 51st Regt.; retired, Dec., 1812.

WIDDOWS, JOHN, Ens., 25th Dec., 1755, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th Sept., 1757, 51st Regt.; killed at Minden, 1st Aug., 1759.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, from Capt., 55th Regt.; Major, 8th Aug., 1798, 2nd West India Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 17th Jan., 1799; Lieut.-Col., Newfoundland Fencibles, 21st Feb., 1800.

WILLIAMSON, USHER, Ens., 29th Aug., 1826, 51st Regt.; appointed to 27th Regt., 21st Dec., 1826; Lieut., 11th Nov., 1831, 27th Regt.; Capt., 28th Feb., 1840, 27th Regt.; Major, 18th Aug., 1848, 27th Regt.; Lieut.-Col., 26th May, 1854, 27th

Regt.; Col., 28th Nov., 1854; retired on f.p. of it, 5th Aug., 1859; Major-Gen., same day.

Served with the 27th during the Caffre War of 1834-5; (Medal.)

WILLIS, HENRY RODOLPH DE ANYERS, Ens., 9th July, 1852, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 11th Aug., 1854, 51st Regt.; Capt., 4th April, 1856; exchanged to 92nd Regt., 18th July, 1862.

WILSON, RICHARD, Ens., 16th May, 1811, 51st Regt.; died in the retreat from Burgos, 1812. See ante p. 96.

WILSON, WILLIAM CHARLES BORLASE, Ens., 21st Dec., 1826, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 26th June, 1835, 69th Regt.; appointed to 73rd Regt., 1st April, 1836; retired, 12th April, 1839.

WINSTANLEY, DAVID, Ens., 17th June, 1761, 83rd Regt.; Lieut., 13th Feb., 1762, 83rd Regt.; disbanded, 1763; appointed to 51st, 3rd May, 1765; retired, 13th Sept., 1773.

WOODWARD, JOHN FRANCIS, Ens., 19th Feb., 1818, 73rd Regt.; exchanged to 71st Regt., 2nd April, 1818; Lieut., 1st April, 1824, 71st Regt.; Capt., 12th Jan., 1826, 38th Regt.; exchanged to 51st, 8th April, 1826; died, 1828.

WOLLEY, EDWARD LIONEL, Ens., 29th Dec., 1825, 11th Foot; Lieut., 4th Jan., 1833, 11th Foot; Capt., 31st Dec., 1841, 80th Regt.; exchanged to h.p., unattached, 29th March, 1842; exchanged to 51st, 9th June, 1843; died in Burmah, 24th April, 1853.

WOLLEY, EDWARD, Ens., 13th May, 1853, Canadian Rifles; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1854, Canadian Rifles; exchanged to 51st, 24th April, 1855; died on board the "Ganges," Bombay, 19th May, 1858.

WRIXON, SAMUEL, Ens., 17th Nov., 1770, 51st Regt.; retired, 25th May, 1772.

WYNNE, ARTHUR SINGLETON, Ens., 4th Aug., 1863, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 21st Aug., 1867, 51st Regt.

YOUNG, CHARLES DOUGLAS, Ens., 13th March, 1794, 51st Regt.; Lieut., 30th Sept., 1795, 51st Regt.; retired on h.p. of the York Fusiliers, Jan., 1798; died or retired, 1810.

YOUNG, JAMES BROWN, Ens., 15th Oct., 1847, 26th Regt.; exchanged to 85th Regt., 9th Feb., 1849; Lieut., 17th Aug., 1852, 85th Regt.; Capt., 6th June, 1854, 85th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 20th Feb., 1855; retired, 5th Sept., 1856.

QUARTERMASTERS.

WASKEY, THOMAS, 18th March, 1813, 51st Regt.; exchanged to h.p. of 97th Regt., 18th Feb., 1819; retired, 1830.

FERGUSON, CHARLES (from Sergeant-Major), 10th Jan., 1795; appointed Ens., 6th July, 1796.

FLUDE, JONATHAN, 31st May, 1787, 51st Regt.; appointed Town-Major of Berwick, June, 1792.

KENNY, WILLIAM, 10th June, 1813, 98th Regt. (made, 99th 1816); placed on h.p. of the regiment, 25th Dec., 1818; exchanged to 51st Regt., 18th Feb., 1819; retired on h.p. of the regiment, 20th Aug., 1844; died, 6th Aug., 1853.

Served at the taking of Castine, North America, in 1814.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS, 29th June, 1855, 51st Regt.; cashiered, 26th April, 1864.

MILLS, , 8th Feb., 1810, 51st Regt.; died, March, 1813.

PHIPPS, ISAAC, 18th Jan., 1770, 51st Regt.; retired, 11th Feb., 1782.

POLLOCK, WILLIAM, Lieut., 51st Regt., appointed Quartermaster, 6th June, 1792; appointed Adjutant, 12th Nov., 1794.

RADCLIFFE, JEREMIAH (from Sergeant), 11th Feb., 1782, 51st Regt.; appointed Adjutant of the regiment, 31st May, 1787; appointed Ens. of Invalids on British Establishment, 31st Aug., 1790.

ROSS, JAMES, 6th July, 1796, 51st Regt.

SHEAN, ROBERT, 20th Aug., 1844, 51st Regt.; retired on h.p. of the regiment, 29th June, 1855; Hon. Capt., 29th June, 1855. (Medal for Pegu.)

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852-53; on board the E. I. C. steam frigate "Ferooz" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon river; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity, and at the storm and capture of Rangoon.

SIBBALD, WILLIAM, 14th Sept., 1855, 89th Regt.; appointed to 51st Regt., 26th April, 1864.

Served with the 89th Regiment in the Crimea from December 15th, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks of the 18th June and 8th September. (Medal and Clasp and Turkish Medal.)

PAYMASTERS.

BURNEY, HUGH SOMERVILLE SAWYER, appointed Paymaster 51st Regt., 31st July, 1846. See ante p.

FREND, WILLIAM CAUSABON, 30th March, 1858, 36th Regt.; transferred to 51st, 14th Jan., 1862; Hon. Capt., 30th March, 1863; transferred to 10th Foot, 1st Jan., 1868.

GIBBS, JOHN, 15th Feb., 1810; retired on h.p. of the regiment, 31st July, 1846; died, 21st Nov., 1846.

Served with the regiment in the Peninsula. See ante pp. 82, 144.

JAMES, BENJAMIN ROBERT, Capt., 11th July, 1850, Dublin City Militia; appointed Paymaster in the Land Transport Corps, 15th April, 1856; Hon. Capt., 5th April, 1861; placed on h.p. of it, June, 1865; appointed to 24th Regt., 20th Oct., 1865; appointed to 51st, 1st Jan., 1868; retired on h.p. 2nd Dec., 1868. (Medal for Lucknow.)

POLLOCK, ROBERT, 6th June, 1798; superseded, 15th Feb., 1810.

POWELL, HENRY GEORGE AUGUSTUS, Ens., 23rd Jan., 1846, Canadian Rifles; Lieut., 27th July, 1849, Canadian Rifles; placed on h.p. of it; appointed to 15th Foot, 24th Aug., 1852; appointed Paymaster of the 51st., 23rd Feb., 1855; placed on h.p. as Lieut., 15th Foot, 17th Sept., 1858.

Served as an Ensign in the incorporated Militia of Canada for eight years, viz., from 1st January, 1838, until the 23rd January, 1846.

ROBERTS, EDWARD, Ens., 16th March, 1860, 49th Regt.; Lieut., 19th March, 1861, 1st West India Regt.; Capt., 9th Sept., 1864, 5th West India Regt.; exchanged to 4th Foot, 22nd Nov., 1864; retired, 7th Nov., 1868; appointed Paymaster of the 51st, 2nd Dec., 1868.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GEORGE HENRY, 8th June, 1858, 21st Fusiliers; appointed to 51st, 17th Sept., 1858; transferred to 15th Foot, 13th Dec., 1861.

SURGEONS.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM ABBOTT, Assist.-Surg., 28th Feb., 1845, Staff; appointed to 51st, 22nd July, 1845; Surg., 5th May, 1854, 41st Regt.; died in Balaclava harbour, 3rd Jan., 1855.

BARTLETT, THOMAS, Assist.-Surg., 4th Aug., 1837, 51st

Regt.; appointed to 44th Regt., 16th June, 1843; retired on h.p. of it, 6th Dec., 1844; died, 6th Nov., 1862.

BEATSON, GEORGE STEWART, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 13th July, 1838, Staff; Surg., 28th Aug., 1846, Staff; exchanged to 51st, 31st Jan., 1851; Staff-Surg., 1st Class, 8th Dec., 1854.

BELCHER, THOMAS LEOPOLD, Assist.-Surg., 26th Feb., 1841, Staff; appointed to 51st, 18th May, 1841; retired on h.p. of the regiment, 18th Feb., 1848; died at Eaststonehouse, Plymouth, 15th June, 1848.

BOURKE, GEORGE THOMAS, Assist.-Surg., 22nd June, 1855, 51st Regt.; appointed to Staff, 4th April, 1865.

BROUGH, FRANCIS, Surg., 26th Jan., 1756, 51st Regt.; died in Germany, 1758.

BURNSIDE, GEORGE SAMUEL, Assist.-Surg., 1st Aug., 1857, Staff; appointed to 51st, 18th Sept., 1857; appointed to Staff, 20th Sept., 1864; re-appointed to 51st, 4th April, 1865; resigned, 15th May, 1866.

CAMERON, STEPHEN, Assist.-Surg., 1st June, 1797; 51st Regt.; died, Aug., 1798.

CAMPBELL, JOHN, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 27th Feb., 1852, Staff; appointed to 51st, 24th April, 1855; exchanged to Staff, 27th Jan., 1857; Surg., 25th Feb., 1859, Staff; died at Corfu, 1st April, 1860.

CLARKE, JOHN FREDERICK, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 25th June, 1812, 51st Regt.; Surg., 21st Dec., 1826, Staff; appointed Inspector, 4th Sept., 1828; Deputy Inspector-General, 9th Aug., 1839; Inspector-General, 5th Sept., 1843; placed on h.p., 25th June, 1847; died, 29th Oct., 1848. (Silver Medal for Orthes.)

COGAN, THOMAS SILLERY, Assist.-Surg., 1st April, 1867, Staff; appointed to 51st, 23rd March, 1870. (Medal for Abyssinia.)

COOPER, WILLIAM, Surg., 29th March, 1760, 51st Regt.; appointed to 1st Dragoon Guards, 14th June, 1765.

Served with the 51st Regiment in Germany.

CRAWFORD, THOMAS, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 18th Feb., 1848, 51st Regt.; Surg., 9th Feb., 1855, 18th Foot; appointed to Staff, 22nd Oct., 1861; Surg.-Major, 18th Feb., 1868; Deputy Inspector-General, 1st Feb., 1870.

Served with the 51st in Burmah from February, 1853, to the end of the war, and was present with Capt. Irby's detachment of four companies with Brigadier-General Cheape's force during the whole of the successful operations in the Donabew district, ending in the assault and capture, on the 19th March, 1853, of the stronghold of the Burmese chief, Myat-toon (Medal). Served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimea from 9th February, 1855 (Medal and Clasp for Sebastopol, and Turkish Medal).

ELLIGOOD, RICHARD, Assist.-Surg., 29th Nov., 1827, 65th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, March, 1829; appointed to 51st, 5th Nov., 1829; retired on h.p. of it, 2nd Nov., 1830.

~~TH~~ FITZPATRICK, PERCY, Assist.-Surg., 11th March, 1813, 51st Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; appointed to 24th Regt., 10th Dec., 1829; cancelled, Feb., 1830. (Silver Medal for 18, 19, 22, 25.)

FOLLIOTT, JOHN, Assist.-Surg., 7th May, 1855, Staff; appointed to 51st, 18th Sept., 1857; died at the Verne Barracks, Portland, 26th Feb., 1870. (Medal for Sebastopol; Turkish Medal.)

Served in the Crimea from 17th July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol.

GRYMES, SIR EDWARD, BART., Surgeon, 16th Aug., 1770, 51st Regt.

HALL, JAMES, from Assist.-Surg. of the regiment, Surg., 25th April, 1779; retired, 30th Sept., 1791.

Served with the regiment during the siege of Fort St. Philip's.

HAMILTON, ROBERT, Assist.-Surg., 13th July, 1809, 74th Regt.; appointed to 51st, 22nd Aug., 1811; accidentally shot at Llerena on the 26th March, 1812. See ante p. 82.

IRELAND, WILLIAM, Assist.-Surg., 1st May, 1805, 70th Regt.; appointed to 5th Veteran Battalion, 14th Aug., 1806; appointed to 51st, 16th July, 1807; appointed to 37th Regt., 11th Feb., 1808; Surg., 29th June, 1809, 60th Regt.; cashiered, Sept., 1815.

JOHNSTON, GEORGE, Assist.-Surg., 2nd Oct., 1804; appointed to 51st, 29th September, 1807; Surg., 22nd Aug., 1811, 88th Regt.; died, 1833.

KILGOUR, PATRICK, Assist.-Surg., 17th Jan., 1855, Staff; exchanged to 51st, 27th Jan., 1857; appointed to 79th Regt., 14th July, 1857; appointed to Staff, 17th Nov., 1863; appointed to 78th, 15th June, 1866; Surg., 9th Nov., 1867, Staff; died at Gibraltar, 1st March, 1870.

Served with the 79th Highlanders in the Indian Campaign of 1858, including the siege and capture of Lucknow (Medal and Clasp),

~~TH~~ LAVENS, PATRICK HENRY, Assist.-Surg., 24th Oct., 1811, 28th Regt.; Surg., 3rd Aug., 1826, 51st Regt.; appointed to 14th Light Dragoons, 13th Nov., 1828; died at Kirkee, Bombay, 16th Jan., 1842.

Served in the Peninsula in 1812-13-14, and was attached to the light troops which attacked the Castle of Mirabete, near Almaraz, on the night of the 19th

May, 1812; present at Vittoria, Nivelle, the storming of the heights of Garris, and at Orthes.

LYS, WILLIAM HENRY, Assist.-Surg., 21st Dec., 1797, 29th Light Dragoons; Surg., 6th Aug., 1803, 25th Light Dragoons; exchanged to 51st, 15th April, 1804; Staff-Surg., 14th July, 1808; placed on h.p., 1821; died at Portsmouth, 3rd Oct., 1829.

Served in the Indian Campaigns under Major-General Wellesley; present at Assaye.

MACLEISH, DAVID, Assist.-Surg., 22nd Regt.; Surg., 30th Sept., 1791, 51st Regt.; died at Horndean, near Portsmouth, 21st June, 1797.

MAHARG, JOHN, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 21st Feb., 1828, 51st Regt.; appointed to 70th Regt., 5th Nov., 1829; Surg., 11th March, 1840, 70th Regt.; died in Dublin, 31st March, 1846.

MEIKLEHAM, GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 16th June, 1843, 51st Regt.; Surg., 28th March, 1854, Staff; appointed to 70th Regt., 29th April, 1859; Surg.-Major, 16th June, 1863; re-appointed to Staff, 21st June, 1864.

Served with the 51st throughout the Burmese war of 1852; on board the E. I. C. steam sloop "Sesostris" during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; served during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity (including the storming of the White House Redoubt), and at the storm and capture of Rangoon (Medal). Joined the Eastern Expedition in March, 1854, and serving till the end of the war, was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and assault of the Redan, 18th June, 1855 (Medal and Clasp).

MENZIES, , Assist.-Surg., 6th Sept., 1798, 51st Regt.; out, July, 1807.

MILLAR, JAMES DICKIE, Assist.-Surg., 25th Jan., 1821, Staff; Surg., 1st Sept., 1825, Staff; placed on h.p.; appointed to 51st, 26th Nov., 1829; died, 1840.

MOFFAT, D., Assist.-Surg., 1st June, 1802, Ramsay's Ceylon Regiment; appointed to 51st, 15th April, 1803; Surg., 1st June, 1805, 8rd Ceylon Regiment; placed on h.p. of it, 25th June, 1817; died, 16th July, 1844.

O'NIAL, JOHN, Assist.-Surg., 13th April, 1852, 91st Regt.; Surg., 5th May, 1859, Staff; appointed to 51st, 4th June, 1861.

PATERSON, PATRICK, Surg., 12th March, 1796, 29th Light Dragoons; appointed to 51st, 5th Aug., 1803; exchanged to 25th Light Dragoons, 15th April, 1804; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; died, 2nd Nov., 1822.

Served in India under Wellesley during the Mahratta War.

POPE, PATRICK, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 24th Feb., 1814, 57th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Dec., 1818; appointed to 51st, 2nd Nov., 1830; appointed to Staff, Nov., 1834; Surg., 13th May, 1836, 82nd Regt.; died in Jamaica, 3rd Dec., 1840.

POWER, WILLIAM JOHN, Assist.-Surg., 14th July, 1837, 51st Regt.; appointed to 5th Dragoon Guards, 18th May, 1841; exchanged to 7th Dragoon Guards, 24th March, 1843; Surg., 7th Aug., 1846, 91st Regt.; died at Tipton, Staffordshire, 7th Sept., 1849.

REEDER, THOMAS ANTHONY, Assist.-Surg., 25th Dec., 1796, 1st Foot; Surg., 29th Aug., 1798, 51st Regt.; died in Ceylon, 1803.

REID, JAMES, Assist.-Surg., 11th Feb., 1808, 51st Regt.; Surg., 5th Nov., 1812, 68th Regt.; died, 1832.

REYNOLDS, MICHAEL, Assist.-Surg., 26th July, 1797, 52nd Regt.; appointed to 51st, 6th Sept., 1798; Surg., 1st Dec., 1802, 2nd Ceylon Regiment; appointed to 59th Regt., 18th Nov., 1813; exchanged to 72nd Regt., 9th Sept., 1819; exchanged to h.p. of Staff, 1st March, 1821; died at Staplegrove-house, Somersetshire, 25th Dec., 1858.

RICKETTS, WILLIAM HENRY, Assist.-Surg., 16th March, 1809, 6th Dragoons; Surg., 7th Sept., 1815, 35th Regt.; placed on h.p. of it, 25th June, 1817; appointed to 51st, 14th May, 1829; retired, Nov., 1829.

RUNDELL, THOMAS, Surg., 7th March, 1759, 51st Regt.

RYAN, MICHAEL, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 16th June, 1825, 51st Regt.; appointed to Staff, 14th July, 1837; Surg., 9th April, 1841, 56th Regt.; died at Bermuda, 3rd Jan., 1853.

SHEKLETON, ROBERT, Assist.-Surg., 5th Nov., 1807, 66th Regt.; Surg., 9th Sept., 1813, 3rd Foot; placed on h.p. of it, 25th Feb., 1816; appointed to 51st, 13th Nov., 1828; retired on h.p. of it, 25th April, 1829; died in Dublin, 26th July, 1867. (Silver Medal for 12, 18, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26.)

SINCLAIR, JOHN HARTLEY, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 21st Dec., 1826, 86th Regt.; appointed to 48th Regt., 31st May, 1833; exchanged to 55th, 6th Sept., 1834; Surg., 2nd July, 1841, Staff; appointed to 51st, 3rd Feb., 1843; exchanged to Staff, 31st Jan., 1851; appointed to Depot Battalion, 22nd Sept., 1854; placed on h.p. of it, 1st May, 1855.

SMITH, , from Assist.-Surg. of the regiment; Surg., 13th July, 1797, 51st Regt.; retired, 26th Aug., 1798.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, M.D., Assist.-Surg., 7th Aug., 1846, 93rd Regt.; appointed to 2nd Dragoon Guards, 28th Sept., 1847; appointed to 37th Regt., 22nd Nov., 1850; Staff-Surg.

2nd Class, 1st Jan., 1855; appointed to 51st, 13th May, 1859; appointed to Staff, 4th June, 1861.

SMITH, JOHN, Surg., 24th Aug., 1764, 51st Regt.; retired, Sept., 1798.

TIGHE, JAMES LOWRIE, Assist.-Surg., 20th Oct., 1825, 16th Foot; appointed to 22nd Regt., 8th Dec., 1825; appointed to 75th Regt., 27th Nov., 1828; Surg., 10th Jan., 1840, 51st Regt.; appointed to 12th Lancers, 3rd Feb., 1843; retired on h.p. of it, 1st Dec., 1848; died, 1st Feb., 1868.

WEBB, HENRY MARCH, M.B., Assist.-Surg., 23rd Sept., 1845, 51st Regt.; Surg., 8th Dec., 1854, 51st Regt.; appointed to 95th Regt., 13th May, 1859; appointed to Staff, 3rd Feb., 1860.

WEBSTER, RICHARD, Surg., 18th Dec., 1806, 9th Garrison Battalion; appointed to 51st, 14th July, 1808; appointed to 4th Dragoon Guards, 3rd Aug., 1826; died in Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, 14th Feb., 1831.

ADDENDA.

1770.

In the first week of December, 1770, the 51st and 61st regiments arrived at Bristol from Cork; the former, and part of the latter proceeded on their march to Taunton, Exeter and Plymouth; four Companies of the 61st remained in Bristol. The two regiments received orders to embark for Minorca in February, 1771, and sailed in March. See ante p. 34.

1799.

After the fall of Seringapatam, Lieutenant Harris of the 74th, conveyed the Standard of the late Tippoo Sultaun to Madras for presentation to the Governor-General. His Majesty's 10th and 51st regiments, and the Madras Militia were under arms at half-past four on the morning of the 4th June to receive them. See ante p. 54.

1797.

In this year the regiment was reduced:—

War Office, December 20, 1797.

Sir.—I have the honour to acquaint you that in consequence of the reduction of the 51st regiment, under your command, to 600 rank and file, there will be only one assistant-surgeon borne on the establishment thereof from the 25th instant inclusive.

I have, &c.,

W. WINDHAM.

1798.

Recruiting for the regiment was again vigorously

carried out in Yorkshire. In February, Captain Fuller and Lieutenant Short were recruiting at Leeds, Lieutenant Chisholme was at Sheffield; Captain Fuller removed to Doncaster in November, but the other officers remained at their stations throughout the year 1799, except Lieutenant Short, who was replaced at Leeds by Lieutenant D'Aguilar.

1800.

In August Captain Fuller was recruiting at Nottingham, Lieutenant Chisholme was at Sheffield, and Lieutenant Johnstone at Wakefield.

1804.

In the latter part of this year, the depôt of the regiment appears to have been stationed in Yorkshire. A short time prior to this it had been instructed in Sir John Moore's new system of drill, either by the great master himself, or one of his competent lieutenants. In some of the "Lives" of Sir John, it is stated that the *regiment* was under instruction, but that could not be, as it was in Ceylon at the time. In September, the newly appointed officers of the 51st were ordered to rendezvous at Boroughbridge, where they were to remain until further orders.

1805.

In September the 51st regiment had men stationed at Whitby.

1806.

In December, the depôt was on its march for Leeds and Wakefield, to be stationed in those towns during the winter. One part arrived in Leeds on the 9th, and next day marched thence to Wakefield.

1807.

After the return of the regiment from Ceylon, it

was again recruited in Yorkshire, and from the Yorkshire Militia. Lieutenant Robert Shawe of the 3rd West York Militia, was appointed Ensign without purchase, 25th August, 1807. See ante p. 66.

1819.

The following anecdote is given on the authority of Mrs. McKensie :

“When the 51st were at Plymouth in 1819 they heard that an old gentleman, who had been present at a review of the regiment, had thanked God that he had lived to see the 51st once more. They inquired about him, and finding that he had been a lieutenant in the regiment, and had been present with it at the battle of Minden, they immediately determined to give him a grand dinner, and invited the Admiral, the General, all the authorities, and many of the county gentlemen, and in fact gave the old officer such an entertainment as had never been heard of in the 51st before. The old man was seated on the right hand of the chair, and after the usual toasts the Colonel gave “the memory of the heroes of Minden,” which was drunk in solemn silence. Rising again, he proposed in a speech warm from the heart, the health of their venerable guest, the sole survivor of the 51st who had fought in that battle; this was received with much prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, the naval men joining in a sort of ecstasy, that the poor old man was quite overcome, and at last leant his head down on the table and sobbed. He returned thanks with difficulty, saying that after this he did not care how soon he died. When he went away, the Admiral, the Colonel, and some of the principal officers (all of whom had received him as if he had been the father of

each one in particular) accompanied him to the door and saw him to his carriage."

1870.

The claim of the regiment to the Hazara Medal has been disallowed by the Indian Government, on the ground that the regiment although employed during the campaign, did not actually come under fire. If then, on this ground, the regiment cannot obtain the medal, it can, at least, record its services in that campaign, and shew how far it falls short of deserving it. The head-quarters and right wing, having accompanied the field force to Deebund, were set to make a road passable for field guns, and in doing so, cleared the rocky banks of the Indus for four or five miles, remaining at Deebund until the conclusion of the Umbeyla campaign. Had the original plan of operations been carried out, the Deebund field force would have turned the flank of the retreating Mutkah fanatics. As it happened they were simply blessed with continuous picket duty, the men getting two nights in bed out of five. The left wing was marched to the very foot of the pass to Umbeyla, and had charge of a large camp of supply, all the sick and wounded, prisoners, &c. They had to strike tents and bivouac almost every night. Thus though the regiment was not under fire, it had all the hardships of war, with but little of the excitement, and, as it appears, none of the rewards.

The following documents refer to the praiseworthy conduct of the regiment stationed at Clonmel on the occasion of a fire in that town.

"At a numerously attended and influential Meeting of the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Clonmel,

held in the Court-house, Clonmel, on Wednesday the 30th day of March, 1870, convened by the Right Worshipful Joseph Kenny, J.P., Mayor, to express their feelings of thankfulness for the efficient and willing aid rendered by the 51st, or 'Royal Regiment of Light Infantry,' stationed in this town, in arresting the fire that threatened to destroy the commercial establishments and dwelling-houses in the immediate vicinity of the Victoria House, which unfortunately could not be saved."

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR in the Chair.

Upon the motion of AMBROSE LANE, Esq.,

Seconded by WILLIAM LOUIS HACKETT, Esq.,

"It was unanimously resolved that the marked thanks of the inhabitants of Clonmel are hereby presented to Captains M'Queen, Lewis, Chatfield and Keane; Lieuts. Denshire, Dunlop, Taylor, Maffat, and Ensign Saunders, and to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their charge of the gallant 51st Royal Light Infantry Regiment, for their exertions on the occasion in question, since to them, aided by the police and local authorities, is due the prevention of the spread of the flames.

"And further, that the Mayor do kindly forward these resolutions to the Right Hon. Lord Strathairne, commanding Her Majesty's Forces in Ireland, requesting that they may be transmitted to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, to shew our estimation of the gallantry, zeal and abilities of the above named officers and the detachment of the 51st Regiment of Light Infantry.

" (Signed)

JOS. KENNY, J.P.

" Counties Tipperary and Waterford,

" Mayor of Clonmel."

The above Resolutions having been forwarded to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-chief, were returned to the regiment with the following comments :

“ Commander of the Forces’ Office,
“ Royal Hospital, Dublin,
“ April 13th, 1870.

“ Sir,

“ I am directed by Lord Strathnairne to transmit for your information and that of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detachment under your command the accompanying copy of a letter from the Military Secretary to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, conveying His Royal Highness’ satisfaction at their conduct at the recent fire at Clonmel.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,
“ Your most obedient servant,
“ L. SMYTH, Col.”

“ The Officer Commanding
Detachment 51st Light Infantry, Clonmel.”

“ Horse Guards, 11th April, 1870.

“ My Lord,

“ Having submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief your letter of the 6th inst., with its enclosures from the Mayor of Clonmel, I am directed by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acquaint your Lordship that His Royal Highness has perused with much satisfaction this report of the very creditable conduct of the detachment 51st Light Infantry quartered in Clonmel upon the occasion of a fire which recently broke out there.

“ I have, &c.,
(Signed) “ W. F. FORSTER.”

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